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SPAIN PUSHES RESTORATION OF GRANADA

Alhambra's Moorish Charm Returns With Aid of Modern Repairs

COURT OF THE LIONS STANDS UNCHANGED

Contribution of Washington Irving to Appreciation of Granada Recounted to Tourists

By CLARA OUSLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRANADA, Spain—This city that the Moors built 700 years ago and which Spanish conquerors partially and time almost totally destroyed, is being carefully restored by the modern State.

The Alhambra nowadays is in a constant process of repair. The pond in the Court of the Myrtles reflects today, in addition to the green of its shrubbery and the gracious curves of its arches, an upside-down workman on a scaffold replacing stucco mosaic in meticulous, even though not quite perfect, imitation of King Alhammar's cleverer craftsmen.

The Queen's Boudoir, one of the highest towers in the palace proper is inclosed in a wooden framework as tile floors are replaced and stone walls reinforced. The dungeons of the famous Seven Story Tower are daily disturbed by the excavations and reconstructions of hardy Granada laborers who though scornful of the tower's legends would nevertheless not be caught in the dungeons after dark for a whole month's extra pay.

For Spain is taking care of the Alhambra. Times have changed since Washington Irving lived in the apartment overlooking Lindajara's cypress trees. Beggars and "contrabandists" (smugglers) no longer move in and take possession as soon as a tower falls into ruin, for towers now are not allowed to fall into ruin at all.

Restoration Long Under Way

This change of attitude is due, in large part, to Washington Irving himself. And because of his romantic interest in the Alhambra, Washington Irving has long since taken his place with the great of the Red Palace. His living quarters are carefully preserved and explained. "Señor Vashington" is part of every well-informed guide's patter, along with Boabdil, Charles the Fifth, Mulhey Hacem and the Catholic Kings. The mid-victorian "Royal Hotel Washington Irving" still attracts visitors, especially loyal Americans, through its name alone and an inscription informs that in these very rooms he wrote the Tales which, in Spanish translation, are for sale on every hand.

The process of restoring the Alhambra has been going on ever since the Moors themselves first took it over long ago. For they built first on Phœnician foundations. Unfortu-

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Drastic Changes Made in Canada by Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the few days since R. B. Bennett took over the Government of the country from W. L. Mackenzie King, who was defeated at the polls on July 28, a number of important changes have been taking place. First, the Advisory Tariff Board, which had functioned for four years, was abolished, to be supplanted by a new tariff body constituted under authority of Parliament and patterned closely after that of the United States.

Second, a conference between Mr. Bennett, premiers of the three prairie provinces, and prominent bankers, for the purpose of financing this year's wheat crop, has been concluded, it is believed successfully, and details of the plan are expected to be revealed shortly.

A grave problem resulted last year from failure to find markets for Canadian grain at a price at which the pool felt the farmer was adequately repaid for his efforts.

Third, it was announced Aug. 12 that the Government is making a quick survey of unemployment conditions in Canada and that the Employment Service Council has been called to meet here Aug. 21 to consider the information which will have been gathered by that time.

Recommendations will then be made which will form a basis for unemployment relief measures to be submitted to Parliament at the special session early in September.

G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, stated that his department has communicated with the mayors of municipalities of 10,000 or more, asking for full reports on unemployment conditions in their localities, also that the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been advised to include in the 1931 census a census of all unemployed. This is a new departure.

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American Yachtsman Sails Oceans Alone

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cairo

CAPT. EDWARD MILES, an American from Memphis, Tenn., sailed from Port Said Aug. 12 alone in a small ocean-going yacht via Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and thence to the United States.

Captain Miles originally left New York Aug. 31, 1928, and single-handed crossed the Atlantic. In October, 1929, the boat caught fire in the Red Sea. The second yacht is called Sturdy the Second, and is almost identical with the first. The voyager intends to write a book on his travel observations.

Afridis Turn to Hill Homes After Retreat

Collapse of Invasion of Peshawar Indicated in Reports to London

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There is every indication that the Afridi invasion of the Northwest Frontier Province of India is collapsing, according to reliable reports reaching London.

Those minor forces which reached plains about Peshawar seem to have tired of their adventure, as straggling bands of tribesmen are said to be returning to their hill homes through the country of kindred tribes.

The Afridis had no real motive for a general revolt, and it apparently became obvious to them that the leaders of the rising had been misled as to the situation in India generally. The adventurers patently invested Peshawar under the impression that the power of the British Raj had been undermined, an impression believed to have been caused by agitators working in the interests of the All-India Congress.

As a matter of fact, the time was not propitious for warfare, even from an Afridi viewpoint. Their crops were ripening for harvest and tribesmen can ill afford to lose anything from the meager stocks each garnering brings. Moreover, the British military organization in the neighborhood of Peshawar is without question the most capable operating in British India. It might even be no exaggeration to say that throughout the empire no part of the military machine moves so smoothly as that which protects the Indo-Afridian gateway.

British operations in the area, however, are considerably handicapped by the nature of the countryside around Peshawar. Dried up water courses and deep ravines afford invading hordes great protection; in the near vicinity of Peshawar standing crops further aided the Afridi investment. Thousands of hiding and dwelling places are available in caves which honeycomb the glens.

Meanwhile the British are making preparations for all eventualities and sufficient troops are concentrating on Peshawar and vicinity. The Royal Air Force, which has been extensively engaged in the campaign, has also been strengthened in the area.

Other Tribes Reported Joining With Afridis

PESHAWAR, India (AP) — British airplanes were active Aug. 13 assisting the land forces to round up and drive out the remaining Afridi stragglers from the Peshawar district.

Seven women and two children were removed from Parachina to Kohat in Royal Air Force planes.

Most of the Afridis who have been besieging this strategic city for a week have withdrawn under constant bombing, but meager reports from the countryside indicate that they have spread in all directions and that all branches of the tribe have taken up arms.

An indeterminate number of Orakzais have joined the Afridis. A party identified as Massozais attacked Badama Post Aug. 9, and the Chamkennis were on the warpath until the air force informed them that their own villages would be bombed unless they ceased their depredations.

Governors Study Relief Plans to Present at Hoover Meeting

Executives in Drought Area Take Up Matter With Bankers but Adopt No Definite Procedure—President Cancels Vacation

Throughout the drought area governors of the states affected met Aug. 12 with farm groups and bankers' associations in attempts to get at some definite form of relief plan which the governors of the states could lay Aug. 14 before President Hoover at the conference called by the President in Washington.

Wide divergence of opinion was shown, this being especially marked in Kansas, where it was shown that the livestock men are the hardest hit. Several plans were offered but none accepted. One was that loans should be made by the Government direct to the farmers; another was that loans should be made only through coöperative agencies; the bankers insisted that they be made on recommendation and through local banks. This aroused some criticism that the banks would favor their own customers and themselves.

In Ohio the bankers are willing to do whatever is feasible, but wait till some definite plan is offered.

In Kentucky they hope to get the Federal Reserve Board to rediscount tax receipts, which are a first lien on property on which the tax has been paid by one not the owner. This, they point out, would amount to a large sum.

In Montana Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, en route to Washington by air, stopped long enough the address two or three groups. His general advice was to get together and to work together for relief and for agricultural advancement in general.

In Washington President Hoover, who has canceled all plans for a vacation this summer in order to be ready for any emergency with which he may have to deal, is ready to meet the governors on Thursday with whatever plans they may have to offer.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — In view of the seriousness of the drought situation, President Hoover has canceled his vacation trip to the National Park district of the West, he announced Aug. 12, and has decided to stay in Washington to direct relief work.

The President intends to confine his vacation this summer to one or two days a week at his Rapidan camp, where he will be in constant reach of the White House by telephone. The trip to Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, planned for the President by the National Park Service, was scheduled to begin this week.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover feels that the drought is becoming in-

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ROAD CLEARING TO PERMANENT PACIFIC PEACE

Speakers at Williamstown Hopeful Over American-Japanese Relations

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Neither the Philippine Islands, conflicting interests in China, nor trade rivalry are any longer a possible source of serious complications between Japan and the United States, speakers at the general conference of the Institute of Politics agreed Aug. 13.

The statement by Yusuke Tsurumi, former member of the Japanese Diet, that since 1922 the Japanese-American relationship has been characterized by a growing consciousness of common interest in the western Pacific was closely in accordance with an address prepared for the occasion by William R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who served as American Ambassador to Japan during the period of the recent London naval parley.

In the course of Mr. Castle's address which, in his absence, was read for him, the idea that Japan might at some time attack the United States because of trade rivalry was refuted on the ground that Japan knows such a conflict would mean the end of all its trade. Besides, Mr. Castle pointed out, the balance of American trade with Japan is in its favor, while in China, "which is the only possible place for serious rivalry," the United States is not trying to sell the same goods as is Japan.

Friendship in Trade

Mr. Tsurumi said trade between the two countries "is a bond of friendship and unless too high tariffs interfere with the free exchange of goods, it will never be a matter of dispute."

Mr. Castle characterized the possibility of war over the Philippines as "nonsense." Japan, he said, realizes this and knows that to take or attempt to take them would set back its necessary economic expansion. Mr. Tsurumi told the conference that Japan values the American-Japanese friendship as too precious to risk in an adventure in an unknown regigon.

Referring to the possibility of conflict over American insistence on a hands-off policy in China, Mr. Castle said: "Japan wants a united, prosperous, contented China, just as we

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KURDISH UNREST CAUSES BRITISH ACTION IN IRAK

Recent Bagdad-London Pact Starts Protest From Minorities in Near East

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Unrest among the Kurdish inhabitants of Irak, with possible repercussions on the latter country's application to join the League of Nations, is the explanation given Aug. 13 for the sudden dash by air from Bagdad to the northern marshes of the Mosul vilayet of the British Acting High Commissioner in Irak, Maj. Hubert Young, accompanied by an imposing deputation of Irak Cabinet ministers.

"It is understood that the Kurds are alarmed at the terms of the new Anglo-Irak treaty, signed June 30, which while terminating the British mandate when Irak enters the League, overlooks the fact that the League of Nations Commission in its report on the Turco-Irak boundary, urged the appointment of a special League officer to protect Kurdish and other minorities. The Kurds now hold the British Government responsible for their protection and consider they have been betrayed, because the new treaty will result in their passing under the political administration of the Arabs.

The Kurds appealed for the right to form a Kurdish government under League supervision. Among grievances cited is the fact that though Kurdish is the official language of the northern districts, the teaching of Kurdish still is carried on through the medium of Arabic.

Rev. W. A. Wigram, who has had considerable missionary experience in the Near East, in a recent letter to the Manchester Guardian on the situation of minorities, particularly Christian ones, declared that "every variety of administrative oppression is allowed, if not encouraged, by the Arab authorities. British officials are permitted only to give advice, which any Arab official is at liberty to disregard, and all old palliatives such as recognition and right of intercession given by the Turks to the Bishops and Patriarchs have been abolished. All minorities agree that their lot is far worse under the Arab than under the Turk."

Doubts are being raised whether the Assembly will accept Irak's application to join the League in 1932 without first obtaining guarantees for the protection of minorities.

Another difficulty in the way of Irak's membership is the fact that the French are apprehensive as to its effect in Syria, the inhabitants of which are culturally at least as advanced as those of Irak and are disposed to demand being admitted to the League.

Turkey Denies Friction

ANGORA, Turkey (AP)—The Anatolia Agency says Aug. 13 that reports of tension between the Turkish and Persian Governments are without foundation. The agency declares the relations between the two Governments are friendly.

Friction between the Turks and Persians over incursions by Kurdish tribesmen into the Ararat region, crossing Persian territory to reach Turkey had been rumored.

Six Eminent Americans Named to Fill Full-Time Vacancies in World Court

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The full list was issued on Aug. 13 of the United States candidates nominated by national groups for election of judges to the World Court, which takes place during the League of Nations Assembly next month.

Those nominated for the full term, and the national groups which nominated them, are:

Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school of Harvard University, by Australia, Great Britain and Siam.

Elihu Root, by Nicaragua.

James Brown Scott, author and international law authority, by Cuba.

Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, by Denmark.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, by France.

John H. Wigmore, dean of the law school of Northwestern University, by the Dominican Republic.

Those named to complete the term of Charles E. Hughes are:

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, by Siam,

Roland William Boyden, banker and lawyer of Beverly, Mass., by Austria.

Charles Cheney Hyde, Northwestern University law school, professor and ... by Holland.

... by Switzerland; ... by Denmark, Norway, and Uruguay; Roscoe Pound, by Australia, Germany, Britain; James Brown Scott, by Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Poland, Jugoslavia; George W. Wickersham, by France, Sweden, Switzerland; John H. Wigmore, by Belgium, Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Portugal.

George Grafton Wilson, by Norway.

Included in the document is a letter addressed to the secretary-general of the League by representatives of the various Latin-American states concerning composition of the Court, in which the writers claim that as the Latin-American states members of the League form nearly one-third of the total membership, these states should be represented in the Court in the same proportion as on the Council and that of the 15 members of the Court three should be nationals of Latin-American countries. "Maintenance of this proportion," the letter adds somewhat cryptically, "is particularly necessary in view of the probability of increase in the near future in the number of American countries which are members of the League."

Latin-American judges of the Court, says the letter, represent the civilization, legal systems and spirit of 20 Latin nations, which, together with the great Anglo-Saxon republic and governed by similar democratic institutions, share the goal and destinies of the American continent.

NAIL PICKERS SAVE MOTORISTS $267,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA FE, N. M.—Electric nail-pickers used by the New Mexico Highway Department saved motorists $267,000 in tire and tube repairs as well as the delay occasioned by "blow-outs," according to the New Mexico Highway Journal.

The nail-pickers cover 5500 miles of the main trunk line highway system and are in continuous service except when weather prevents their operation.

PROOF IS FOUND SOVIET DIRECTED CHANGSHA AFFAIR

Communist Papers Said to Give Details—Entire Plan Comes to Light

SHANGHAI (AP)—Estimates indicating that 1500 persons were slain during the sacking of Changsha, and reports charging the "Red" attack was part of a well coördinated revolutionary movement to oust foreigners, overthrow the Government and establish a Soviet régime throughout China reached here Aug. 13.

Investigators reported they were convinced after reading Communist newspapers found in Changsha that the "Red" movement in South Central China was a well-planned campaign, with apparently isolated Communist groups really working under a central command.

The Communist goal as the investigators saw it was the overthrow of all foreign influence, destruction of the Nationalist Government, downfall of the Chinese militarists such as the northern commanders now making war on the Nanking régime, and establishment of Soviet rule throughout the country.

Improvement of the lot of the laboring classes and other tenets characteristic of the Soviet program, including establishment of proletarian governments through the world were embraced in the alleged aims of the invaders.

It was widely reported 1000 women and girls of Changsha joined the "Reds" ranks, which prior to their arrival in the Hunan capital included many women.

Governor Rouses Feeling

Feeling against Ho Chien, governor of Hunan Province, was intense in some quarters, where he was blamed as being primarily responsible for permitting Communists to enter the rich city.

Ho fled from Changsha as the Communists drew near and left the city with little means of defense. Nationalist troops previously had been withdrawn despite the plea of provincial authorities.

Bankers said Ho Chien, immediately upon his return to the ruined city, had demanded $400,000, presumably to pay his troops. The troops, nevertheless, were quoted as saying they had received no money for three months. Already taxed to the utmost, the bankers were said to be attempting to raise the money.

Authentic information indicated the famous Yale in China College was slated to be completely burned. One report had it when a gang approached to fire the building, provincial soldiery began attempts to regain the city, frustrating the "Reds." Another said a Yale University graduate among

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Religious Laws of Russia Listed in 'White Paper'

LONDON (AP)—Extracts from the Russian laws on religion, compiled by the British Embassy at Moscow, were issued Aug. 12 in an official Government "white paper."

The publication was in fulfillment of a promise given to the Conservatives by the Labor Government last April, when groups in Great Britain and other nations were protesting against alleged "religious persecution in Russia."

The "white paper" cites a provision of the Soviet Constitution providing for the separation of church and state, and of schools from church, while equally guaranteeing liberty of religious belief and freedom of anti-religious propaganda.

It also quotes a provision of the criminal code by which the teaching of religious beliefs in schools to young children and persons under age is punishable by a year of compulsory labor.

Rules concerning the electoral rights of persons associated with religious organizations deny the vote to monks, priests, mullahs, rabbis, pastors and others similarly engaged. Persons employed for economic or technical work by religious bodies, such as singers, watchmen, bellringers, sextons, etc., still enjoy electoral rights.

Outcry Over Copying Paris Fashions Opens Up New Problem in Plagiarism

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

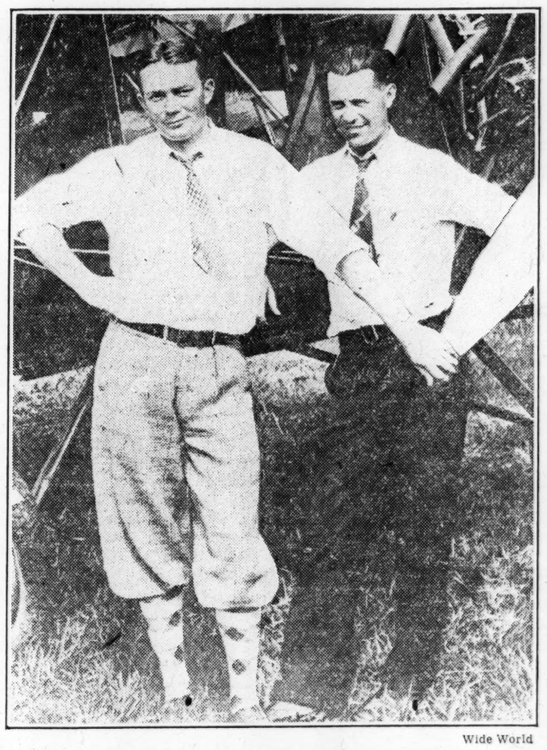
PARIS—Dressmaking may become a subject of diplomacy. Recent incidents arising out of the determination of Paris couturiers to protect themselves from copyists have assumed international importance. Obviously there are two sides to this matter, though the French are inclined to describe any collecting of hints in Paris showrooms as downright piracy. An industrial organ asks the Minister of Foreign Affairs to carry the question into the diplomatic field and use whatever means are available to induce the United States, which apparently is the country chiefly concerned, to envisage an agreement with France on legislation which would protect the French luxury trades against the possibility of plagiarism.

The complaint is that not only are robes imitated, but also hats, handbags, shoes, leather goods and jewelry. Dressmaking establishments have for years invited prospective buyers to special exhibitions of their gowns, and it is difficult to see how persons interested in dressmaking can be prohibited from picking up suggestions from each other. Yet if precise rules will be hard to frame, there should be a limiting line somewhere.

Moreover a dress model can scarcely be protected as an industrial invention for which patents are granted. To declare a dress model really new might become a problem. Les Echos, while arguing for protection, admits that preliminary research would last months and by the time the novelty was proved the dress would already be demoded. Registration is said to cost in the United States $60 to $80 and each collection contains 250 to 300 models. Thus to take out patents would be costly and perhaps useless proceedings. The luxury trades have heavy expenses already, besides considerable taxation to support.

There will doubtless be in America, as in France, sympathy for dressmaking and other establishments, though the sympathy will be tempered by the feeling that it is easily possible to exaggerate the originality of so-called "creations," and after all the best protection may lie in the execution, of which Paris is rightly proud, and in the special touch, which is inimitable.

Up in the Air 23 Days



Wide World

DALE JACKSON, Left, and FOREST O'BRINE
Holders of World Record for Continuous Flight

FRANCE COUNTS ON FLEXIBLE TARIFF CLAUSE

Trade Balance in Favor of French, Ambassador Edge Points Out

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Smoot-Hawley tariff which two months ago was the paramount subject of critical discussion throughout France is now little talked about. This does not mean that the French are reconciled to the act, but that they accept as sincere President Hoover's statement that the flexible provision will be used to adjust inequalities.

Paul E. Fladin, Minister of Commerce, is making a comprehensive survey of those commodities on which the French are protesting the new imposts as exorbitant. When the new tariff commission is organized the French Government plans to submit its list and, on the strength of Mr. Hoover's expressed assurances, will ask for negotiations looking to revisions.

Meantime the American Embassy here is continuing its quiet campaign of defending the United States position. Walter E. Edge, Ambassador, and his assistants, are emphasizing to the French Government and the press certain vital facts that the latter in their attack on the act either overlook or refuse to see.

Mr. Edge is pointing out that the favorable trade balance is actually on the side of France owing to the $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 spent here by American tourists. This invisible income more than offsets the deficit in tangibles which the French always talk about, Mr. Edge holds.

It is conceded that French exports to the United States depreciated this year, but the Embassy asserts that this is not due to the tariff but to slackened economic conditions in the United States.

Finally the Embassy is informing the French that they cannot object to the United States protecting its interests, particularly as, so long as the United States is able to maintain its high living standards, it will continue to be France's best customer for its outstanding industry, luxury products. This, industry, the Embassy points out, is built up almost entirely because of high American buying power. Anything lowering that is certain to affect unfavorably French prosperity, Mr. Edge maintains.

$1,000,000,000 FIRM PLANNED BY SINCLAIR OIL

Details to Be Presented to Stockholders at Special Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans to sever its connection with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and build up a world-wide organization of its own with assets exceeding $1,000,000,000 are being developed by the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation. Some of the details will be laid before stockholders at a special meeting called for Sept. 17, according to an announcement to shareholders, it became known here on Aug. 12.

Among other things, stockholders will be asked to authorize the issuance of 5,000,000 shares of new preference stock for "effecting consolidation and merger, for the refunding of bond issues and for the retirement of the present preferred stock." The corporation already has 14,000,000 shares of common stock authorized, but unused.

It also has been disclosed that plans for the acquisition of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company and the Tidewater Associated Oil Company by the Sinclair Corporation has reached an advanced stage. The authorization of new stock is understood to be for the purchase of these and other companies. The Sinclair company purchased the interests of the Pierce Petroleum Corporation in Mexico last May.

At the Sept. 17 meeting the stockholders also will be asked to pass upon the sale of Sinclair's half interest in the Sinclair Pipe Line Company and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for $72,500,000 in cash.

The directors of the Sinclair corporation authorized this sale a few weeks ago, and the price was accepted by the directors of the Standard.

It was said that there is no immediate prospect of offering any of the proposed issue to the public, as the preference stock will be used principally, together with common stock and cash, for the acquisition of companies and other properties now contemplated.

Biweekly Atlantic Air Line Projected

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Favorable tail winds are expected to aid the great air liner R-100 in attempting to set a record for an eastward crossing. It was planned to start the flight at 9 p. m. (E. S. T.) Aug. 13.

Plans for a biweekly dirigible service between England and Canada are revealed with an announcement to that effect by Sir Dennistoun Burney, designer of the R-100.

Passengers for the return trip of the R-100 include a Canadian technical officer and a number of British and Canadian newspapermen.

The starboard forward motor of the dirigible, which was out of order when the ship landed after its recent Canadian trip, still was under repair and officers said the airship would make its homeward trip with five motors if repairs were not completed by the time of the scheduled start.

When the R-100 moors at the home mast at Cardington, Sir Dennistoun Burney will go before the British Government with plans for a biweekly transatlantic airship service. After an interview with the Canadian Premier, R. B. Bennett, Sir Dennistoun said that official Canada is favorable to the proposition and that support has been promised from commercial sources.

While the British designer did not disclose the details of his proposal, it was understood he suggested the two Governments advance 75 per cent of the construction cost for an airship twice the size of the R-100, at low rates of interest, and that each Government undertake contracts for the transport of six tons of mail a week at $5000 a ton.

FLIERS BREAK HUNTER MARK, KEEP ON GOING

Jackson and O'Brine Set 1000 Hours in Air as Their Goal

WORLD ENDURANCE RECORD ATTAINED

St. Louis Pair Now Headed for 600-Hour Tally—Plane Reported Going Strong

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The veteran endurance team, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, flew through rain to a world's record for sustained flight on Aug. 13. They officially regained the record at 9:52 a. m. (C. S. T.), when they had been up 554h. 41m., slightly more than 23 days.

The new mark exceeded by one full hour the record established last July 4 at Chicago by Kenneth and John Hunter, Sparta (Ill.) farm boys, who after several attempts had wrested the flight championship from Jackson and O'Brine. The latter pair set a 420-hour record July 31, 1929.

With the record regained, Jackson and O'Brine had no thought of landing but drove on toward a goal which they have set at 1000 hours, or about six weeks.

As a burst of sirens, aerial bombs, automobile horns and cheers went up, Jackson and O'Brine dropped down low over the field and discharged a green flare. Then they came down to within a few hundred feet of the crowd and waved.

A crowd of about 50 airplane factory workers paraded across the field carrying a banner, which read: "Again Red and Obie." Factory whistles in industrial St. Louis heralded the return of the flight record to St. Louis with a chorus of shrieks.

The fliers' monoplane, the Greater St. Louis, a sister ship of the St. Louis Robin, in which they set their record last year, appeared to the observers and the ground crew to be functioning perfectly.

It appeared that Jackson and O'Brine were attempting to speak to the crowd over their short-wavelength transmitter, but apparently the rainstorm interferred as they were not heard.

The ground crew estimated that the propeller of the endurance plane had revolved more than 44,000,000 times; that the plane had traveled 33,000 miles, and that the valves had opened and closed 21,000,000 times. In the three weeks and two days aloft the plane had used 4980 gallons of gasoline and 220 gallons of oil.

Jackson and O'Brine were still planning to remain in the air 1000 hours, so long that the next aspirant will be discouraged by merely thinking about those 60,000 minutes between them and the record.

Public interest in the flight, meager at first, has increased greatly in the last few days. More than 10,000 persons were at the field Tuesday.

Realtors Discuss Means of Helping Cities to Develop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To prevent the developing of subdivisions near large cities which may never be utilized advantageously, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, through its homebuilders and subdividers division announced plans Aug. 12 for a survey of the present and probable future needs for further subdivision in cities of the United States and Canada.

The committee authorized to conduct the research and investigation will be appointed by W. C. Miller of Washington, chairman of the division, and will work through local real estate boards. It is expected to gather information of primary importance, both to realtors and municipalities.

The local real estate boards will be asked to gather information concerning anticipated population growth, the total number of subdivision lots which are not being utilized, and the number of these unutilized lots with street and other improvements making them ready for use, as well as such other information relating to the matter.

The point of view of the association in promoting the survey has been voiced by Jacob L. Crane Jr., of Chicago, city planning expert, who said that in the end it is the subdivider "who actually makes the ground plans for our cities as they extend."

Buffalo Firm Plans Giant Flying Boat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo has plans on file for a giant flying boat capable of carrying 100 passengers across the Atlantic, according to Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, president. The huge craft could carry 500 persons on short voyages over the Great Lakes, he said.

Plans call for powering the ship with 16 Curtiss Conqueror engines similar to those on the DO-X, the big German flying boat expected to cross the Atlantic this summer.

The Consolidated ship would weigh 200,000 pounds and have a wing-spread of 250 feet. This would be the largest craft yet contemplated, he said. It would need 43 tons of gasoline to cross to Europe and would have a passenger promenade 200 feet long.

...SCOTTES ...E CHIDED FOR DRY POLL PLAN

Unworthy, Lawyer Says, and Points Out That Liquor Trade Always Renegade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENSBURG, Pa.—In a letter to the executive committee of the American Bar Association, James L. Kennedy, an attorney of this city, adds his voice to the large company of lawyers who are objecting to the proposed poll on the prohibition question being countenanced by the association.

Bringing up a picture of a garrulous and disorderly company storming an impregnable position, Mr. Kennedy rebukes the liquor advocates for their disinclination to obey the Constitution, as follows:

"It seems to me to be a mistake for the American Bar Association to fall for this straw vote on prohibition. Neither the association nor the Journal needs it to boost membership or circulation. It is merely an appeal to mob psychology, something utterly unworthy of the bar. This referendum vote is in effect a vote as to whether we shall obey the Eighteenth Amendment. It is so construed by the thoughtless and the wets. No serious-minded citizen, much less a member of the American Bar Association, should think of subjecting such a proposition to a vote. Besides, the straw votes taken by such as the Literary Digest are farcical; they display heat rather than light.

"It would be worthy of the American Bar Association, of course, to investigate at first hand the merits of the question, subjecting the facts and the law of the matter to that scrutiny, that capability characteristic of the legal profession and its votaries.

"This referendum phantasm is against the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution provides a method for its amendment. Is that method not good enough for us? Did not the antiliquor people pursue the constitutional method in accomplishing the amendment? The Supreme Court says they did. The difficulty is, the liquor traffic never did care much for obedience to law. It is no surprise that they are not willing to obey the Constitution as to the manner of amending it.

"The referendum stunt is a cheap appeal to the spirit of the Louisiana Lottery, of the torchlight procession, of Coxey's Army."

BRITISH COLUMBIA WINS FAUNA PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government has been informed that its display of native fauna has won first prize at the international exhibition at Leipzig, Germany, in competition with most of the leading nations of the world, including the United States.

The exhibit included virtually all the animals native to this province displayed against a background of British Columbia scenery. President Hindenburg of Germany visited the exhibition.

PARACHUTE JUMPER CLAIMS 28,000 FEET

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Jimmy Donohue on Aug. 11 made a parachute jump from what he believed an altitude of 28,000 feet, a world record. A sealed barograph was carried and will be sent to Washington for calibration. The former record, held by an army flier, was 26,000 feet, Donohue said.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. P. Jay Gardner, Chicago, Ill.
F. Jay Gardner, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Isabel Maitland, Montreal, Can.
Miss Mary J. Hartness, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Earl Davenport, Richmond, Ind.
Miss Muriel Osborne, New York City.
Miss Annie Roycroft, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude R. McGee, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss May Hunt, Ft. Smith, Ark.
Mrs Vera Wyman, New York City.
Mrs. Nellie Barnes, Stratford, Conn.
Frederick W. Noyes, Detroit, Mich.
Frederick W. Noyes Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Howard H. Barnes, Stratford, Conn.
Bert M. Barnes, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Emily J. Wood, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] Carleton, Winnetka, Ill.
[illegible], Columbus, O.
[illegible] Kleiy, Celina, O.
[illegible] Gleitman, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mlle. Juliette Perdrin, Paris, France.
David Lansley, Bedford, N. Y.
John L. Handy, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Sally Louise Handy, Akron, O.
Edw. A. Handy, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Isabel Grayston, New York City.
Mrs. Alice Blakemore Wignall, Chicago, Ill.
Helen M. Rolleston, London, Eng.
Mrs. Virginia Hauss, Norwood, O.
F. E. Hauss, Norwood, O.
Tommy Hauss, Norwood, O.
Mrs. Gail Tsharner, Azusa, Calif.
John D. Power, Madison, Wis.
W. H. Greene, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ethel Warner Greene, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ursula M. Pim, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Beatrice J. Blaisdell, Pasadena, Calif.
Emil B. Hurt, Berwyn, Ill.
Bertha Hurt, Berwyn, Ill.
Raymond R. Hacker, Berwyn, Ill.
Olga Hacker, Berwyn, Ill.
Doris Johnston, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Harriet Nichouse, Carbondale, Pa.
Arlene S. Challis, Wyoming, Pa.
Edna Anthony, New York City.
Mary Endres, Tulsa, Okla.
Alice P. Moskop, St. Louis, Mo.
Dorothy Palmer Ecker, St. Louis, Mo.
Susan Miller, New Bedford, Mass.
Jessie Carmean, Columbus, O.
Hazel L. Lenz, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Alice Lilley, Fairhaven, Mass.

VIRGINIA HOME RESTORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The historic Bell Grove mansion, three miles north of Strasburg, Va., owned at present by F. W. Hunnewell, secretary of the Harvard Corporation, is being entirely restored to the original design made by Thomas Jefferson for Maj. Isaac Hite, when he built it in 1787 for his wife, Nellie Conway Madison, sister of President Madison.

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You Can't Buy These at the Post Office

PAID 5 CENTS

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL

Above—British Guiana One Penny Stamp Priced at $50,000.

Below—Boscawen, N. H., Stamp. This Is Worth Only $25,000. Both of Them Belong to the Arthur Hind Collection.

Stamps of the World Present Picture of History of Peoples

Stamps in whose history is bound up the history of the peoples of the earth continued on view today in Boston at Horticultural Hall in the National Philatelic Exhibition with such items as the celebrated 1765 "Taxation Without Representation" British stamp, one of the remarkable Pony Express stamps of 1861 and many others to share public enthusiasm with the now fabulous Boscawen (N. H.) stamp and the British Guiana one penny stamp upon which there is a price of $50,000.

Unstamped envelopes of unusual value are contained in the collection of Edward Stern of New York, who is a specialist in franking items. Such people as Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and Garfield had franking privileges which they often used with special mannerisms of their own which now make examples of them especially valuable to collectors.

The British Stamp Tax item of 1765 is from the collection of George B. Sloane, of the Collectors Club of New York. Mr. Sloane's exhibit occupies three large frames, and consists of a group of items which he calls "Miscellany," each item having some story behind it of unusual historical or sentimental interest.

The stamps remain on view each day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Saturday.

Indian Leaders Hold Parley With Gandhi

POONA, India (AP)—The most prominent leaders in the civil disobedience movement in India met in Yeroda jail Aug. 13 and discussed with Mahatma Gandhi the possibilities of ending their activities pending the forthcoming round table conference in London.

Mrs. Naidu, who was arrested May 21, when she was in command of the salt raiders, as "Gandhi No. 3," was summoned to the meeting only half an hour before the conclusion of the session. Her advent in the deliberations was regarded as extremely significant.

The session was considered vital by the Government as well as by Indian leaders throughout the country, although no definite announcement was expected at the close of this session as the Mahatma and his colleagues were to foregather again Aug. 14.

While there has been a decided lessening of activity by the volunteers recently, enough energy has been displayed to indicate that neither a truce nor an entire cessation of activities has yet resulted.

AHMEDABAD, India (AP)—Violence in the anti-salt tax campaign of Mahatma Gandhi's followers broke out again in India Aug. 12 after having for many weeks been a dormant issue. Seventy-four arrests were made.

Armed police broke up a parade of civil disobedience volunteers who offered for sale contraband salt wheeled in a handcart through the main streets.

The salt was confiscated and several volunteers were injured in a police charge.

RELIEF PLANS ARE STUDIED BY GOVERNORS

(Continued from Page 1)

creasingly a human problem in the most acutely affected areas. Many people, he learns from reports brought to him, will have to have assistance to enable them to live over the winter. The crop reports, issued by the Department of Agriculture, have tended to obscure the problem of the human food by stressing the losses in feed grains for live stock.

The President has been advised that the next 10 days or two weeks will show how large and serious proportions the losses will assume. He does not feel, therefore, that he should be out of reach of the relief agencies that he can call on and direct.

Wide Divergence Shown in Kansas on Aid Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Livestock interests will fare worse than any other branch of agriculture, due to the drought which has prematurely turned the Kansas corn crop into dried fodder, it was decided at a conference held in Gov. Clyde M. Reed's office Aug. 12.

Wheat producers are not badly hurt. Those farmers who depend upon diversification to pay expenses will be able to continue operations, but the farmer who owns a herd of cattle and depends upon his corn crop for feed is in serious position, it was decided by the bankers and farm leaders.

There is considerable disagreement among the bankers and farm leaders as to the best method of aiding the livestock producers, should the Federal Government decide to render assistance. It appeared that Governor Reed was not able to secure much valuable advice which he can lay before President Hoover's meeting on Aug. 14.

J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, favors emergency loans direct to the farmers and stockmen. Ralph H. Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, thought the money should be loaned through coöperative organizations. P. H. Limbocker, president of the Kansas Bankers' Association, expressed the opinion that the loans should be made only upon recommendation of the local banks.

This idea brought the complaint from the other leaders at the conference that bankers would probably attempt to protect their own loans and customers, leaving many persons in need of help without adequate finances.

F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, doubted the ability of the Federal Farm Board to find legal channels for aiding the individual farmers under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. No definite program was worked out by those attending the conference. The belief was expressed that rains which brought some relief to parts of the State might obviate federal or state aid in those communities.

In the meantime the situation is being investigated by the State Board of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College and other agencies. There is a likelihood of some steps being taken to move cattle from the dried-up pastures to localities where there is sufficient feed. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Secretary Mercer of the livestock association and others have requested the railroads to reduce freight rates one-half as an emergency measure to aid cattlemen in moving their herds.

Legge Advises Montana Farmers to Join Forces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOZEMAN, Mont.—"Bury individualism and work collectively" was the advice given here Aug. 12 by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, to more than 700 farmers ranchers and others interested in the agricultural problem of a state whose chief crop is high protein wheat which seldom if ever constitutes a surplus. Mr. Legge's exhortation brought forth a burst of applause from a friendly audience.

Mr. Legge led up to this statement by pointing out that economic conditions have wrought such changes that readjustments are imperative. The United States is no longer in debt to foreign nations. The situation has been reversed and now these nations are adopting measures of self-preservation that cannot help but disturb the status of the wheat grower. The agricultural problem is worldwide, he stated and the safety of the American farmer lies in keeping wheat on a domestic basis.

One of the advantages brought to agriculture, he said, is its recognition as one of the basic industries. The geographical location of Montana constitutes a serious handicap, Mr. Legge declared. Production has increased faster than per capita consumption and the surplus of wheat has brought about a critical situation. In recommending corrective measures, Mr. Legge said:

"Ship your products in concentrated form to overcome the geographical handicap. Cut production to a domestic basis and feed wheat instead of corn to live stock, and the future and present surplus will be removed."

The Farm Board leader also addressed representatives of the State Bankers' Association, attending the Western States Regional Extension Conference, a group of live-stock people and a general group in which wheat farmers predominated, before leaving for Washington, D. C., for the relief conference on Aug. 14.

Kentucky Bankers to Ask Federal Reserve to Help

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFORT, Ky. — To enable drought-stricken farmers of Kentucky to save their seed stock, which otherwise they might sacrifice, the agricultural committee of the Kentucky Bankers' Association on Aug. 12 laid before Gov. Flem D. Sampson a plan whereby they may be enabled to advance several million dollars to pay farm taxes next winter.

Kentucky banks already are heavily loaded with farm paper, R. B. Porter, president of the Bank of Caneyville, chairman of the committee, explained. However, with the aid and consent of the Federal Reserve Bank they hope to succeed.

The Kentucky General Assembly this year enacted a law which permits any individual to pay another's taxes, the tax receipt to constitute a prior lien on the property, bearing 6 per cent interest. Failure to pay taxes involves heavy penalties and costs. The banks propose to ask the Federal Reserve Bank to rediscount such tax receipts and lift a heavy burden from the farmers' shoulders this winter.

The bankers' committee, realizing that many tenants and "croppers" as well as land owners are in dire need, asked the Governor to request an immediate survey by the Red Cross with a view to establishing food stations. The bankers told the Governor that first-hand observation leads them to the conclusion that supplying food to farm families, as well as feed to livestock, will be necessary in many localities until another crop comes in.

Mr. Porter believes the Red Cross can obtain wheat from the Farm Board to be sown this fall. This will supply winter pasturage and also bear grain four months earlier than corn, the chief Kentucky crop.

Rise in Food Prices Reported in New York

WASHINGTON (AP) — A complaint of an "undue" increase in prices of fresh vegetables in New York City as a result of the drought was laid before President Hoover Aug. 13 by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York. Mr. LaGuardia said the President requested him to take up the matter with the Department of Agriculture.

A. M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, said before Mr. LaGuardia's protest that no specific instances of profiteering in foodstuffs had been called to his attention but the Agriculture Department was on the alert.

The only crop shortage, Mr. Hyde said, was in corn, hay and pasturage for cattle. Out of a normal production of 2,800,000,000 bushels of corn, only about 75,000,000 are used for human consumption. While there was a slight decline in garden crops, this could be made up, he said, in many places outside the drought area.

Mr. Hyde was an early caller at the White House. He went over with President Hoover last minute details preparatory to the conference at which machinery for a coöperative federal-state relief program will be set up.

The weather showed signs of coöperating with the Hoover drought conference, good rains in the last 24 hours being reported from Missouri with showers forecast in the corn belt. Other light rains gave some relief in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley, but the dry weather still prevails over most of the 12 states which will be represented at the governors' meeting.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, told the President the Red Cross was ready and that $5,000,000 was available for instant use.

Ohio Bankers Willing to Lend Drought Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O. — Representatives of Ohio's banking interests, in several conferences with Gov. Myers Y. Cooper and agricultural leaders on drought relief plans have indicated their willingness to coöperate in any sound and feasible plan of financial aid to the stricken farmers, the Governor has announced.

The bankers will continue to extend credit to farmers whose credit has been good heretofore, they told the Governor. Points developed at the meetings will be laid before President Hoover by the Governor at the conference of governors called for the President at the White House. There are no public state funds available for farm relief.

Drought Hits Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — This country, like the United States, has been suffering from a severe drought which has ruined the corn and other crops. Farmers are alarmed and the Government will be asked to take measures for importing grain.

HOOVER FELICITATES VON HINDENBURG

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department made public a message of greetings from President Hoover to President von Hindenburg, of Germany, on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of Germany's adoption of the Weimar Constitution.

"On this anniversary which the people of Germany are celebrating today, I take pleasure in tendering to Your Excellency cordial greetings. I also offer personally the assurances of my own high regard," President Hoover's message said.

STRATUM SHOWS CITY ONCE UNDER OCEAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Evidence that Richmond at one time was under the sea was uncovered by the steam shovels engaged in excavating for the site of the Federal Reserve Bank annex. The evidence is in the form of a stratum of sand clay, in which is embedded a layer of shells of various sizes and descriptions. It was 20 feet below the street level.

A well-constructed bricked well was found six feet below the surface on the rear of the lot. It was fed from an underground stream which is still flowing sluggishly.

Shoe Company Gives Depression Big Laugh

THAT the 1930 business readjustment need not spell retrogression for progressive companies is shown in the record of one of the big American shoe retailers, an organization operating more than 500 stores.

For the last several years, Melville Shoe Corporation has reported steadily increasing earnings. And 1930 promises to be another year of gain, with income touching a new peak. Due to a judicious policy of expansion, Melville profits for the first half of this year increased 31 per cent over the corresponding period of the "boom" year 1929.

Chinese Flout Law of Canada, Is Charge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The newest phase of the Oriental problem in western Canada, the refusal of Chinese farmers to obey the drastic marketing legislation of British Columbia, has caused strong feeling among the whites generally in this province. After learning from the committee enforcing this statute that Chinese growers have organized to flout the committee's regulations, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Prime Minister, announced that the Government would use all its resources to stamp out this lawlessness.

"We have instructed the provincial police," he said, "to coöperate in every way with the committee in prosecuting and convicting those guilty of violations."

F. M. Black, chairman of the committee, declaring that the issue had become much larger than the mere question of agricultural produce prices, as fixed under the marketing act, said: "The question which Canadians face now is simply whether we are going to permit an alien race to systematically violate our laws or not."

White growers in the potato industry as well as Japanese are obeying the law and selling their produce according to the prices fixed by the committee, the Government was told.

Suspension of Duty on Manganese Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Manganese Producers Association on Aug. 11 requested Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to suspend the collection and assessment of duties on manganese ore from Russia pending an investigation by Treasury agents to determine whether additional duties should be imposed.

The request was made in a letter signed by J. Carson Adkerson of Washington, president of the association. He charged that Russian ore "is freely offered and sold in the United States at less than its fair market value, and at less than the indicated cost of production in Russia."

Relief was requested under the "antidumping" act of 1921. It would not prevent the importation of Russian ore, Adkerson said.

Chicago to Have 'Scout University'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Plans for a "University of Scouting," claimed to be the largest training course for Scout leaders in the world, were announced here Aug. 13 by the Chicago Council of Boy Scouts. Every phase of Scouting work will be covered by the courses to be held in the new Merchandise Mart beginning Oct. 20 and continuing six Monday nights.

"Not less than 1000 regularly enrolled men are expected," said Allan R. Carpenter, director of education of the Chicago Council, who is largely responsible for the university plans. "Some evenings we shall probably have 2000 Scout leaders. In addition to the Chicago Councilmen in our seven districts we have invited executives of 15 or 20 different councils about Chicago to send their Scout leaders. Bringing such a large number of men together at one central point we shall be able to get an exceptionally strong faculty," Mr. Carpenter said.

James E. West, chief Scout executive of the United States; Daniel Carter Beard, national Scout commissioner; Ray O. Wyland, director of the Department of Education of the National Council of Boy Scouts, and other nationally known officers have signified their intention of attending, it was announced.

Pioneering, sculpture, leather craft, tin craft, whittling, coap carving, wood carving, rope and cord work, cubmaster's training, cooking, basketry and beard work, model airplanes, bird houses, nature study and other Scout subjects will be studied.

GOLF COURSES URGED AS BIRD SANCTUARIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A movement to make every golf course in North Carolina a bird sanctuary has been suggested by Col. J. W. Harrelson, director of the State Department of Conservation and Development.

By this means, he said, useful birds can be materially increased in these areas, with practically no expense attached.

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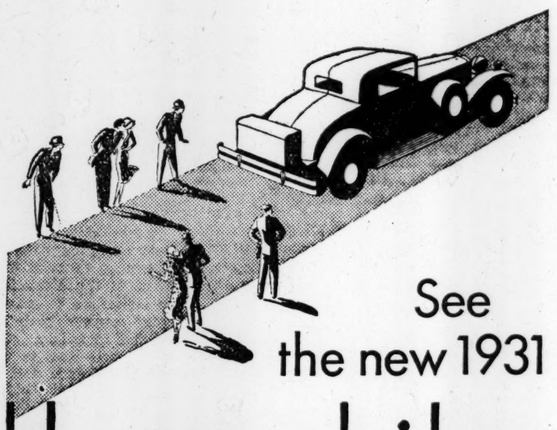

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PRIMARIES SHOW MIXED RESULTS ON CHIEF ISSUES

Norris, Opponent of Hoover, Wins in Nebraska After Stiff Fight

By the Associated Press

Nebraska Republicans gave George W. Norris, veteran insurgent and outstanding opponent of Herbert Hoover, the senatorial nomination in Tuesday's primary. Mr. Norris, who left his party to campaign two years ago for Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee, was gaining steadily over William M. Stebbins, "regular" candidate, in the stiffest contest he has had in his 18 years of Senate service.

Returns from 1387 of the State's 2030 precints gave Mr. Norris a lead of more than 20,000. The vote was: Norris, 74,370; Stebbins, 53,393.

Results of the four other state primaries showed a mixture of results on such national issues as prohibition and the Hoover Administration.

In Ohio the Democrats chose a wet for the Senate contest and a dry for Governor. The Republican incumbents in these offices in Ohio are both drys and were without primary opposition.

Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader in the Senate, who drew opposition after running as a Vice-Presidential candidate with Mr. Smith two years ago, won by almost a three-to-one margin for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Arkansas. Mr. Robinson championed national prohibition.

Alabama Democrats apparently selected John H. Bankhead, Jasper attorney and son of a former senator, to run for the Senate against J. Thomas Heflin, the incumbent, who has been forced to race as an independent because of his failure to support Mr. Smith in 1928. Mr. Bankhead was maintaining almost a two-to-one advantage over Frederick I. Thompson, Mobile publisher.

In Ohio Robert J. Bulkley of Cleveland, who advocated repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, had a lead of more than 40,000 votes over his closest competitor, W. W. Durbin, in the five-cornered contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination with almost all of the returns tabulated.

But the Ohio Democrats chose George W. White, a dry, for the gubernatorial nomination over Stephen M. Young, an advocate of prohibition repeal. In 8735 of the 8956 precincts White had 128,021 and Young, 75,433.

In the Oklahoma Democratic run-off primary two well-known political leaders emerged victorious. William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray easily captured the gubernatorial nomination while Thomas P. Gore, former Senator, had an apparently safe margin for the senatorial nomination entitling him to run against the Republican incumbent, W. B. Pine, who was unopposed in his party.

Nebraska Democrats selected Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former Senator, to run against the Republican nominee, thus assuring another contest for Mr. Norris in the fall election. Charles W. Bryan, former Governor and Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate in 1924, was chosen gubernatorial nominee. Gov. Arthur J. Weather was renominated by a comfortable margin by the Republicans over Harry O. Palmer of Omaha.

German Ambitions Stir Polish Press

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency says Aug. 13 the press of Poland has voiced strong protests against an address delivered Aug. 10 by Gottfried Treviranus, Reich Minister of Occupied Regions, on the subject of Germany's eastern frontiers.

The semi-official newspaper Gazeta Polska declares in an editorial that the German Government is "absolutely responsible" for the Cabinet member's words.

Herr Treviranus said that "Germany's eastern boundary was an unjust frontier under foreign sovereignty."

He also was quoted: "You will remember the hybrid condition to which the German Danzig has been reduced. Our eyes see with joy the regions that have been restored to us, but with grief the German land which today is lost to us but which will one day be recaptured." The address was delivered on the eleventh republican anniversary

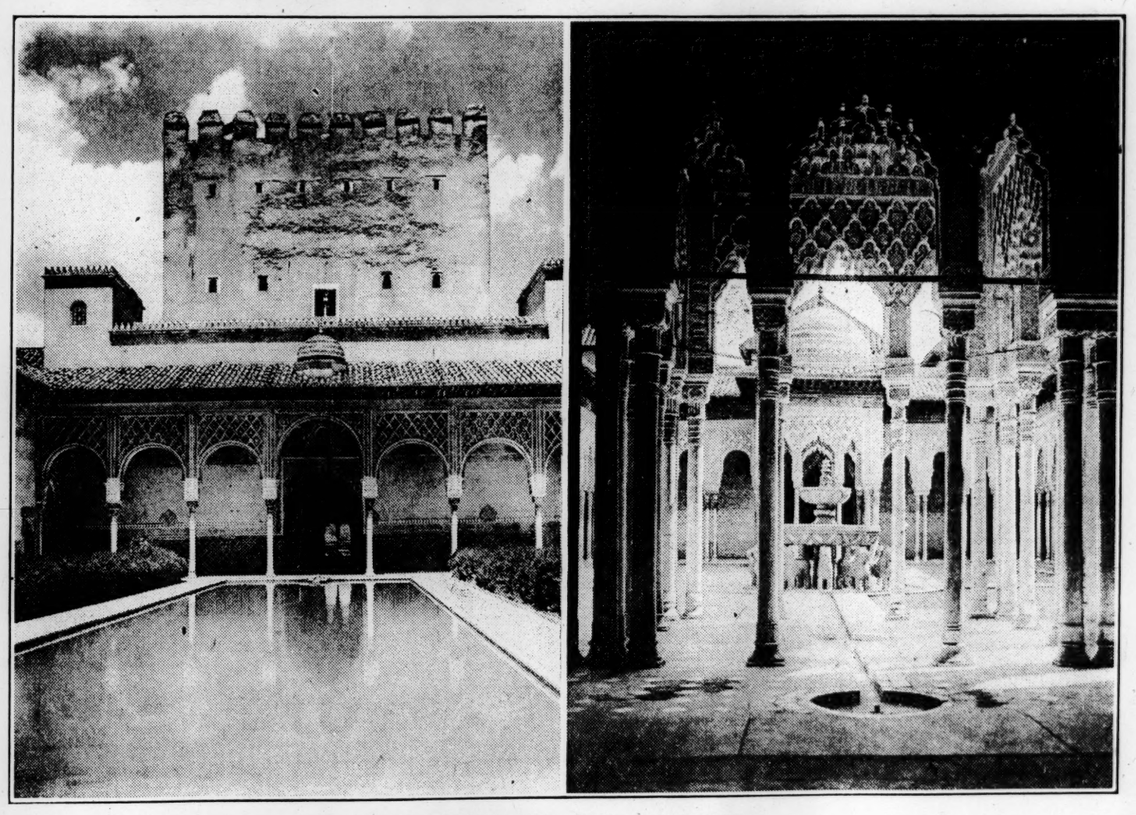
The newspaper Gazeta Warszawska declares Poland understands Germany's designs and is determined to defend its rights by all means at its disposal.

GREEK SYNOD ELECTS AMERICAN ARCHBISHOP

ATHENS (AP)—The Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate elected as the Greek Orthodox Archbishop of America, Monsignor Athinagoras, Archbishop of Corfu, known as one of the most learned prelates of the Greek church.

The two dissenting archbishops, Rodostolou and Basilius, over whom for a year American Greeks were divided into opposing camps, were transferred. The former goes to Corfu and the latter to Drama.

Modern Craftsmen Refurbish the Colorful Art of the Moors



THE ALHAMBRA'S TWO MOST FAMOUS VISTAS
Left—The Court of the Myrtles. Right—The Court of the Lions

SPAIN PUSHES RESTORATION OF GRANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

nately, after Boabdil, the last King of the Spanish Moors, departed from the Seven Story Tower, most of the Spanish restoring was done with an eye to improving. Ferdinand and Isabella were not without guilt in some of the things they did to the Alhambra. They were not actually destructive. They made only such changes as would have been expected of the great kings.

For Ferdinand and Isabella were simply warriors. They had no great pretensions as to art or culture. They were fighters. They drove the Moor out of Spain, completed their final unification of a nation and took the Alhambra pretty much as they found it. They did only that which to them was the greatest necessity. They put altars where there had been Mirhabs. They set up a chapel in the Moorish Hall of Justice, consecrated the Red Palace to Christianity, and let it go at that. It took their boastful grandson, Charles the First of Spain, to destroy in order that he might do something better.

For though Charles could appreciate the Oriental beauty of the Moorish kingdom enough to say: "How they must have grieved to lose it!" he was swaggerer enough to think he could improve. No one knows how many graceful courts, how many delicate mosaic walls, how many sturdy towers he threw down to put up his ostentatious Renaissance palace, which shouts to the brilliant Andalusian skies its glaring incongruity.

Charles was financing his palace from the sugar revenues. And the sugar monopoly went broke and Charles's grandiloquent gesture, the Renaissance palace, was never finished. Now it is being roofed over and plastered, but it will never belong in its Oriental setting.

But for the most part the rooms of the Alhambra are pretty much as they were originally. The differences are differences which would displease only historians or students of detail. The great Hall of the Ambassadors, looking into the Court of the Myrtles, has undergone a number of changes—all of them for the purpose of saving the entire section of the building from destruction. But its grandeur remains, its marvelously intricate mosaics are carefully restored and it is easy, but very easy, to repeople the great audience chamber with Moorish kings receiving important visitors from their great kingdom. It was in this room that the unfortunate Boabdil, last of the Nazarit kings, held his final council of state when he decided, against the will of many of his advisers and in spite of the scorn of his warlike mother, to abandon the Alhambra to the Christian invaders.

Court of Lions Unchanged

The Court of the Lions, with its impressionistic 12-lion fountain, its four adjoining halls and its dazzlingly brilliant tiled dome, cannot have changed greatly since the days when it was the private quarters of the ladies of the Sultan's court. The Hall of the Two Sisters, of all the elaborately adorned rooms of the palace the most fantastically beautiful, still looks down on Lindajara's garden. The ceiling still rises up in endless distance of pale blue, soft rose and jade green stalactites. The two sisters, two giant marble slabs, still flank the low fountain. The inscriptions still proclaim in letters modern Moors can no longer read:

"I am the garden which shows fresh ornament every day. . . ."

One section of the Alhambra remains unrestored, completely untouched. No one has ever tried to improve it. It is the oldest part, the Alcazaba or citadel. No one seems to know just how old the Alcazaba is. Some say the original foundations were Roman or Visigothic. Certainly there was a Moorish castle there as early as 857. It is too fine a fortification site to have been overlooked by any of the warlike races who peopled early Spain. And when Alhamar, the first of the Nazarit dynasty, made the Alhambra his royal residence it was the Alcazaba he first used. He made it his citadel with quarters below for his troops and horses, placed turret watch towers, and all about it he built strong walls. Since that time it has scarcely been touched.

It was on the tower of the Alcazaba that the great ceremony on the Day of the Taking occurred. The Spanish commander raised from this tower the pennons of the king and of the church. And as the twin pennons fluttered out from the tower, Ferdinand and Isabella, in the Vega below, fell upon their knees and the great host cried: "Santiago! Santiago! Granada! Granada! Ferdinand and Isabella!"

Roses Form a Symbol

I stood in the rose garden which now fills the old "plaza de armas" (Military Square) while a soft-voiced Granadino told me about the Day of the Taking. He spoke the liquid Spanish of the Andalusian to which there was an added softness in the "ch" sounds characteristic of the sons of Granada. He told me how the banners floated in the wind on that day and how mighty was the sound of the rejoicing. He also told me how every year on the Day of the Taking the girls of Granada come up to the tower to ring the great bell.

"It was a bad day for the Spaniards," he said, "that day that they drove the Moors forever out. Look you, señorita, the Spaniards of that time were crude people. Warriors, nothing more. But the Moors were a cultured people. They were men of peace and refinement. Why could not the Moors have stayed with their art, their culture, their tolerance? They would have done much for Spain. Si, señorita."

Then he asked me to select a rose from the garden. I pointed to a full-blown pink one. He cut it. But he shook his head solemnly and said:

"Very well, señorita. You shall have it. But you must have another one beside. You do not know roses as I do. This one will not last. It will shatter shortly and you will have only its shell, just as Spain has now only the shell of Moorish culture. You must take these, too."

He cut a cluster of tight, crimson buds and handed them to me with the fine simplicity of a Spanish gentleman.

KOHLER WANTS BEER BACK

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Gov. Walter J. Kohler in a speech Aug. 11 opening his campaign for re-election on the Conservative Republican ticket, advocated return of beer and suggested a nation-wide advisory referendum to determine if the country sincerely desires prohibition.

Drys' Interests Center on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The trial of Roy C. Lyle and William Whitney, federal prohibition officers, and three others began Aug. 12 in the Federal Court for this district after the defendants' request for a waiver of trial by jury had been set aside by Judge Frank H. Norcross, brought here from Reno, Nev., to preside over the case, who declined to accept the responsibility.

This begins one of the important and determining cases under prohibition. Ever since 1927, when Lyle and Whitney won the conviction of the notorious Olmstead liquor conspiracy group, the wets have called for an investigation of their office.

As a result the Department of Justice investigated and a federal grand jury in May indicted Lyle, Whitney and three others on a charge of conspiring with bootleg and smuggling rings. The indictment was based on testimony of men now serving prison sentences under the conviction brought about by Lyle and Whitney.

EXTRADITION PACT SIGNED

VIENNA (AP) — Johann Schober, Chancellor, and Gilchrist B. Stockton, United States Minister, exchanged instruments Aug. 12 ratifying the mutual extradition treaty between the United States and Austria. The treaty was concluded Jan. 31.

Proof Reported Found Soviet Was Back of Changsha Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

the Communists knew the institution, and demanded it be spared.

The Yale in China New Haven Hospital, one of the most complete in China, was looted and the building damaged. The medical school was partly looted, but residences and mission buildings were unharmed.

Mission Properties Suffer

Mission properties suffered greatly. Reports said the Bible Institute of Los Angeles was looted; Hunan Faith Orphanage with headquarters in Denver partly looted; the Methodist Evangelical Mission, Cleveland, partly looted and damaged; the American Episcopal Mission, New York, looted and nearly demolished, its school looted and missionary residences looted and burned, and the North American Presbyterian Mission looted, demolished and partly burned.

Both the Chinese Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. were unharmed, but two foreign Y. M. C. A.'s were thoroughly looted and damaged.

The Italian Catholic Mission Church residences were looted. The foundling home also was looted.

Additional reports said the British China Inland Mission was looted; the Norwegian Mission pillaged and demolished; the Swedish Mission left unharmed; the British Wesleyan Mission partly looted and badly wrecked, and the American Seventh Day Adventists' Mission partly looted and wrecked.

Offices of the Texas Company were looted and the buildings were damaged by Chinese gunboat fire, reports said. Oil stocks of the Standard Oil of New York were unharmed, but the offices were looted. The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company offices were looted.

Hankow Is Prepared for Any 'Red' Advance

HANKOW (AP)—Hankow took on the appearance of a beleaguered city Aug. 13 as authorities tightened up their defenses against the threatened communistic attack.

Unverified reports said the "Reds" had reentered Changsha, wealthy capital of Hunan Province, which recently was sacked and burned by Communist bands.

Sandbag defenses had been erected at all strategic points in the native section of Hankow and machine guns mounted, giving rise to the belief authorities were anticipating a heavy Communist thrust.

Thousands of refugees from the surrounding countryside poured into Hankow. The evacuation from Wuchang and Hanyang, near-by cities, was especially heavy. Hankow was considered the safest of the three cities because of the presence here of many foreign gunboats.

The round-up and execution of alleged "Reds" continued unabated. Foreigners here were not considered in great danger because in case of disorders they could be easily evacuated by the foreign gunboats. Scores of commercial vessels also were available.

Thousands of Chinese were evacuating Changsha as Communists were reported returning to the city.

Latest dispatches said the Communists were only five miles from the city. The few foreigners remaining at Changsha sought refuge aboard foreign gunboats.

Fifty-five properties of foreign missions were destroyed or badly damaged while the Communists were in possession of Changsha, an official of the American Northern Presbyterian Mission said in a letter from the Hunan capital. He added hundreds of small Chinese buildings were burned.

The missionary declared the Communists, in a newspaper circulated throughout Hunan Province claimed connection with Moscow, and announced they planned establishment of a Soviet régime in Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi Provinces.

Report Nanking Menaced by Armed Bands of 'Reds'

NANKING (AP)—Belief that Nanking, seat of the Nationalist Government, would fall into the hands of Communist bands arose Aug. 13 with reports saying alleged "Reds" in peasant garb and armed with rifles had appeared in large numbers 20 miles away. Nanking was virtually defenseless because few soldiers remained here.

Nanking, capital of China under seven dynasties before being chosen as the seat of the Nationalist Government, has a population exceeding 400,000.

Press Under Censorship

SHANGHAI — New regulations for the censorship of news passing from one point of China to another or to the outside world have been approved by the Nationalist Government at Nanking. The new rules permit no news being sent abroad without its first being censored, and foreign correspondents who file dispatches without first presenting them to the censors run the risk of being blacklisted at the government offices.

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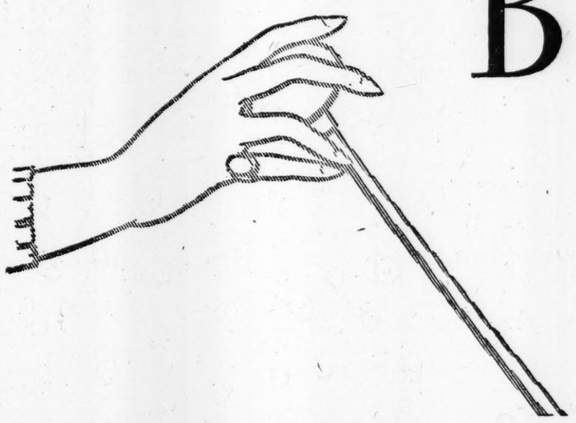

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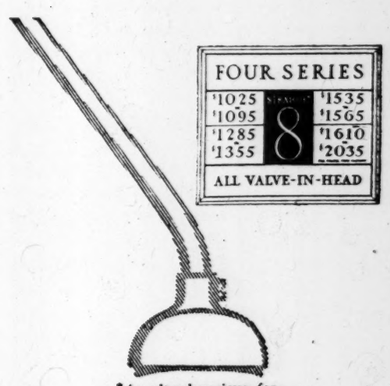

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

TIMBER SCREENS NEAR NATIONAL PARKS PLANNED

Scenic Border Strips Along Highways to Be Preserved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Preservation of timber screens on highways leading into national parks is a conservation measure being actively carried out by the National Park Service, which has just announced progress in a plan to keep timber on both sides of the projected Big Oak Flat road giving access from northern California to Yosemite National Park.

Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service, has been in constant touch with C. G. Thomson, superintendent at Yosemite, from whom he has received information that the highway department of California, the National Forest Service and private interests holding lumber lands through which the new highway is to pass, are working out plans to save a timber screen.

Under the plan the Forest Service is to mark every tree in a 100-foot right of way and a scenic border strip of varying width that is not to be cut. The lumber company is then to be allowed to cut the unmarked trees. As the State of California is to pay for the right of way, all trees cut are to be credited to the highway project.

In order to consummate the plans, a fund of $25,000 is needed, to be paid to the lumber concern for the trees that are preserved, and for the right of way. Similar situations have arisen recently where it was necessary to raise as high as $3,300,000 to save timberlands on the borders of Yosemite, according to park officials, and the amount was realized when private contributions were made by John D. Rockefeller for one-half of the sum, and the United States Government matched this donation by paying the other half.

The territory embraced in the Big Oak Flat road screen project is a direct continuation of that which was added to Yosemite through the donation of Mr. Rockefeller. That purchase increased the park by 13,095 acres of timberland. The new road is to run from Stockton through Oakdale, Chinese Camp, and on into Yosemite. The portion outside the present boundaries of the park is the one concerned in the present timber screen project. As soon as the highway enters the park, it will run through the timberlands preserved by the Rockefeller purchase.

Mr. Thomson gives it as his opinion that it is not absolutely essential to preserve the full stand of virgin timber on all the highways leading into national parks, but that such a scenic conservation measure is desirable. Where it is found contrary to economic considerations to preserve all of the timber, Mr. Thomson declares that it is possible to retain a creditable screen for highways by keeping as much as possible of the smaller timber, and allowing lumber companies to take out only the valuable sugar and yellow pine. The approach to all of our national parks should be kept as beautiful as possible, according to national parks officials.

Georgia Unveils Hodgson Statue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Honoring a man who founded two of the State's largest industrial enterprises, and who manifested an interest in educational and religious affairs, a memorial tablet to Edward Reginald Hodgson was unveiled in Hodgson hall at Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school recently. Charles M. Snelling, chancellor of the University of Georgia, was the principal speaker.

Chancellor Snelling spoke of Mr. Hodgson's benefactions, of his generosity and large humanity, saying that he could speak from long friendship and as an observer of Mr. Hodgson's activities in the business, social and religious world. Mr. Hodgson was an alumnus of the University of Georgia.

He was one of the first Georgians to recognize the possibilities in the girls and boys of the mountains, who had been neglected from an educational standpoint. And while the late Walter Hines Page and others in North Carolina were stirring that State to do something for the "Forgotten Man" and the "Forgotten Woman," Mr. Hodgson and others of like turn of mind were laying the foundations for the growth of educational facilities for mountain youth.

Mr. Hodgson gave considerable money to Rabun Gap school during his life and his family has continued to assist in its development, carrying on his plans for the encouragement and education of Georgia's mountain youth.

AMERICAN REGIMENT TO VISIT ONTARIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—After more than 100 years, during which no American soldier has set foot on its soil, western Ontario, battleground in the war of 1812, is again to resound to the tramp of United States troops. But this time it is to be a peaceful invasion.

On behalf of the Second Battalion of the 112th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, Maj. Kenneth Momeyer, commanding officer, has accepted an invitation to visit this city. Two weeks ago the Canadian Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) paid a good will visit to Erie, Pa., and their hosts on that occasion agreed to make a return trip with a view to strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS GOOD PEACH SEASON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C. — Peach growers in the Sand Hill section have enjoyed a profitable season.

The number of carloads shipped to northern and eastern markets has exceeded that of last season and prices have been much better. During the latter half of July growers shipped an average of 70 carloads a day. The fruit is the best that it has been in years, both in quality and flavor and has been bringing from $2.50 to $4.50 per crate.

ARGENTINA DEFERS APPLE RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert Woods Bliss, American Ambassador at Buenos Aires, advised the State Department Aug. 12 that Argentina has suspended for this year the decree requiring the importation of apples in containers different from the standards under former regulations.

After a conference between Wilbur J. Carr, Acting Secretary of State, and Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, whose State was one of the principal ones affected by the regulations, the department asked the Argentine Government to modify its regulatory decree of May 14. Under this decree, importation in barrels and bulk containers was forbidden and a box different from the prescribed standard required. The new regulation does not apply to other fruits.

And There's No Law to Ban It!

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NORTH CAROLINA ADDS TO NEGROES' WELFARE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—In January, 1925, only one county in North Carolina was engaged in social welfare work for Negroes. That county was Mecklenburg, and only one trained worker was employed. At present the State has 23 trained workers. These facts were brought to the public's attention by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Negro division of the State Department of Welfare, himself a Negro.

In 1925 Mecklenburg County expended $1500 for welfare work among Negroes. During the past year, Lieutenant Oxley pointed out, the State expended $61,000, which, with the $150,000 expended by other agencies, made a total of $211,000.

FIRST STATES ASKED TO AID CELEBRATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A plan whereby the states which were the 13 original colonies would take over the celebration here has been devised by Frederick Vining Fisher, executive officer of the District of Columbia Commission of the George Washington Bicentennial.

Letters to that effect have been sent to the governors of these states. Favorable answers already have been received from North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Connecticut and New York. The celebration calls for a parade of the descendants of the soldiers who took part in the Revolution.

COMMUNISTS CHARGED WITH INSULT TO FLAG

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—Two women Communists in charge of the International Relief Workers' camp at Van Etten were under charges, Aug. 13, of desecrating the American flag. United States Commissioner Claude V. Stowell of Corning, N. Y., charged that on Aug. 8 the women, Aliene Holmes and Mabel Husa, spat on the flag and used profane language concerning it. The warrants were obtained by Andrew Dennis of Sayre, Pa., and Daisy Felt of Waverly, N. Y. The women pleaded not guilty and asked an adjournment of 48 hours to obtain aid of the International Labor Defense Committee.

'Ole Hoss' Runs Own Mailing List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—If you are on the mailing list of "Ole Hoss" you may expect to be informed that anything from glassware to garden plows will be offered for sale at the next auction.

Ole Hoss is an institution in Richmond. It is the salvage warehouse of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and was originally known as "Over House."

It contains about everything under the sun. At present it has on hand automobiles, plumbing supplies, men's and women's clothing, canned goods, fence gates, various items of furniture, and a hundred other things.

The function of the warehouse is to reduce the loss of damage claims, and everything which is damaged en route to such an extent that it is undeliverable is sent to Ole Hoss. There it is repaired.

YORKTOWN BATTLE SITE TO BE MARKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Location of all the principal landmarks of the battle of Yorktown, including the boundaries of the battlefield, will proceed at once under authority of the Virginia groups preparing for the Yorktown sesquicentennial celebration in 1931.

Preparations for immediate surveys were completed at a conference of the members of the State Sesquicentennial Commission, the congressional commission, and State and federal officials here. Military maps of the campaign are believed to be available, and while many of the landmarks of these maps now are missing, sufficient remain to assure reasonable accuracy.

WIRELESS SUIT FILED FOR 'BAND SELECTOR'

NEW YORK (AP)—The Vreeland Corporation of New York announced Aug. 12 that it had filed suit in the federal district court of Delaware against the Grigsby-Grunow Company of Chicago, alleging infringement of three radio patents. The Robelin Piano Company was named co-defendant.

The suit covers patents on the "band selector," a tuning system for radio receivers developed by Dr. Frederick K. Vreeland. By a certain arrangement of coils and condensers the system is said to be a factor in eliminating cross talk and improving selectivity.

LIQUOR ZONING PLAN SUGGESTED FOR CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.) — A proposal to put into the hands of the President the power to declare "dry zones" is the solution worked out by a special commission which had been appointed to study and recommend measures to reform the liquor laws of Chile.

If this plan is adopted the President could forbid the sale or manufacture of liquor in any section of the country where such a ban would, in his opinion, benefit the Chilean public.

PROHIBITION OFFICERS CHANGE HEADQUARTERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ALBANY, N. Y.—Federal prohibition headquarters for this district are being removed from Albany to Syracuse. The change, however, will not affect enforcement adversely, according to Lowell R. Smith, deputy administrator. The transfer is being made because the offices of the federal prosecutor are in Syracuse.

Describing the Albany district as a "particularly active section," Mr. Smith said that agents would be on duty here and would not relax their present vigilance.

College Head May Oppose Roosevelt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dry forces upstate, backed by the women, have just launched a movement to bring Dr. Charles Wesley Flint, Chancellor of Syracuse University, into the race for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York. Announcement of the movement was made by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the W. C. T. U., here Aug. 12. Mrs. Colvin declared that Dr. Flint's nomination would solve the wet-dry question so far as the forces which she heads are concerned and would be most acceptable to the drys.

Dr. Flint, who is widely known for his support of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enabling legislation, said he knew nothing of the movement and had nothing to say.

Should he enter the race, he would have the opposition of the Syracuse Republican organization, which is wet. It is headed by Clarence R. King, who, too, is wet. The organization has George R. Fearon, State Senator, who came out for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on April 28, as a possible candidate for Governor.

Mrs. Yost to Take Republican Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Republican national committeewoman for West Virginia and prominent W. C. T. U. leader, has been named to succeed Mrs. Louise M. Dodson as director of women's activities for the Republican National Committee.

Mrs. Yost, Washington representative of the W. C. T. U., will work closely with the new chairman, Simeon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio. She attended Antioch College in Ohio, while he was a professor there, before either entered politics.

Mrs. Dodson assumed the post at the beginning of the Hoover Administration. At that time Mrs. Alvin T. Hert of Kentucky tendered her resignation as vice-chairman. Later, however, she rescinded it, with the arrangement that Mrs. Dodson would take over the active duties of the office.

Mrs. Dodson said she would go to her home in Shickshinny, Pa., "as soon as Mrs. Yost comes in." Her resignation followed a long career in party and political activities.

ARGENTINA CONSIDERS SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A local committee has been organized for the purpose of granting scholarships in the United States in conjunction with the Guggenheim Foundation. Preference will be given students holding degrees in scientific, political or social studies.

Any student, without distinction as to race, lineage or sex, is eligible for the scholarship provided he or she has graduated from a university, normal or professional school.

GIFT MADE TO MUSEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A collection of 500 manuscripts of the correspondence, military orders and addresses of Gen. Daniel Harvey Hill, has been presented to the North Carolina Historical Commission by surviving children of the Civil War leader.

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40 SHORT-WAVE CHANNELS HELD IN LITIGATION

Universal Wireless Goes Into Receivership—May Lose Radio Asset

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Forty of the precious short-wave channels, the supply of which has otherwise been exhausted, may be recaptured soon as a result of the action of the Federal District Court in Chicago, July 31, in appointing a receiver for Universal Wireless Communications Company, Inc., projected to build a nation-wide radiotelegraph system to compete with Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

Collapse of the project, the most ambitious undertaken in the United States since wireless first proved its communications value, is freely forecast here because of the troubles that have heaped upon its promoters in recent months. Unable to procure new capital, its only salvation seems to rest in a purchase of its assets by a newcomer or by such organizations as Radio Corporation of America or Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company.

Neither R. C. A. nor Mackay, however, is expected to bid for the property, into which several million dollars are said to have been sunk. They are litigants at present in a suit in the federal courts here for more short-wave channels for domestic radiotelegraph systems of their own, the former having procured grants from the commission of only part of the block of channels sought and the latter having been denied additional channels.

Whoever takes over the dozen stations and their buildings and equipment in as many cities must obtain authority from the Federal Radio Commission for a transfer of the short-wave licenses. It is problematical whether the commission would grant such authority in view of its oft-repeated assertion that no property rights in radio wavelengths rest with licensees. On the other hand, it could authorize the transfer without recognition of a vested or property right.

During the House committee investigation of the Universal project and of its Buffalo backers the statement was freely made that each of the short-wave channels was worth $1,000,000, although the basis of this estimate was never stated.

Universal had three years in which to complete and have in operation 110 stations in as many cities in every state in the Union. The quota for the first year, 1929, was met with a dozen stations, and construction was begun in other cities to meet the second year's quota. It is understood that most, if not all, of the stations are now shut down.

OLD SPINNING MACHINE PURCHASED BY FORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Louis W. Anderson of this place has sold an antiquated spinning machine, estimated to be at least 150 years old, to Henry Ford for his Dearborn museum. The purchase was made by J. A. Humberstone, Mr. Ford's agent, and has been shipped to its future home, where it will be displayed with other specimens revealing textile development.

According to Mr. Anderson, the machine directly supersedes the spinning wheel in the evolution of textile machinery, and was originally owned by John Hyman of Spartanburg County. In 1860 it was sold to R. R. Williams, who left the relic to his son, T. J. L. Williams, who disposed of it at a sale of the Williams estate.

Ontario Hydro Sells Big Block of Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission has executed a contract with the Abitibi Power and Paper Company for the purchase of 100,000 horsepower of electricity, according to C. A. Magrath, chairman. The Abitibi Company will proceed at once with a 250,000 h.p. development at Abitibi Canyon on the Abitibi river and delivery to the Hydroelectric Power Commission will commence in 1932.

This agreement became necessary due to the number of applications being received by the Power Commission from companies engaged in mining and smelting in the Sudbury and Porcupine districts. The Ontario Power Commission has power sites on the Montreal River, but to develop these economically would create an output of power in excess of the requirements of the industries reached.

The International Nickel Company will require power for their new smelters near Sudbury. The contract just completed will insure a continuous power supply to the industry.

Survey parties are now in the field preparing for a high voltage transmission line to be constructed from Abitibi Canyon to Sudbury. Later the line will be extended to Sturgeon Falls and North Bay.

SOUTHERN NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD RESIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Joseph L. Peacock has resigned the presidency of Shaw University, a Negro institution located here and maintained by the Northern Baptist Convention. He came to Raleigh from the North, where he was for many years an active Baptist pastor.

Shaw University has always had a white president at its head, and Dr. Peacock succeeded Dr. Charles Francis Meserve, of Maine, who has been given the title of president emeritus.

Economy Stressed in North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Money furnished North Carolina counties by the State to supplement local school funds must be used to reduce taxation in the various communities to which it is sent, or it will be withheld in the future. This policy has been adopted by the State Board of Equalization.

Taxation is the paramount issue in North Carolina and is not only taken into consideration in connection with the operation of government, state and local, but will play an important part in the political campaign this fall, especially in the election of representatives to the General Assembly.

By order of Gov. O. Max Gardner, director of the budget, state departments have eliminated all unnecessary expenditures, and the counties have been called upon by their governing bodies to do the same thing.

Numerous cities have joined in this course of procedure. Economy is the watchword in North Carolina, in state affairs and in the affairs of all local subdivisions of government.

STUDENT'S ANCESTOR FIRST TO REGISTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The great-great-granddaughter of the first student to register at the University of Virginia is now attending the summer quarter of that institution. She is Miss Henrietta H. Shaw, the great-great-granddaughter of Burwell Stark, son of Col. William Stark of Hanover County. Miss Shaw is from Hickman, Ky.

Mr. Stark registered at the University on March 7, 1825, the first session of the college, and had the distinction of being the first student. Only 123 students attended the university its first session.

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PEACE BY FORCE BEST PROTECTION, ADMIRAL SAYS

Naval Officer Addresses Institute of International Relations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—A new note was struck Aug. 12 in the proceedings in the Sixth Institute of International Relations, now in session at the University of California, by Rear Admiral W. C. Cole of the Twelfth Naval District, United States Navy.

In opposition to previous speakers during the first four days of the institute, Admiral Cole stated emphatically that "the navy believes that the millennium is not yet come and that behind all international agreements there is but one final sanction—force."

Admiral Cole maintained that the navy is as much a power for peace as it is for war, not only in enforcing conciliation or arbitration by belligerent powers, but also in maintaining friendly contacts with other countries. He cited the work of Admiral Perry in Japan three quarters of a century ago, and of Admiral Coontz in Australia and New Zealand five years ago.

Navy and Civilians

He said in part, "In peace the navy works side by side with civilians in all activities to promote the continuance of peace and the establishment of friendly, intimate understanding among nations. But the navy is national, not international. It is bred in patriotism and loyalty to the flag, the emblem of our national sovereignty.

"Do not misunderstand me. The people who are inimical to the use of force may not all be lacking in the sense of patriotism. The difference between them and the personnel of the navy is that the navy believes Washington's statement that 'To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity for going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first and last and leave no other option.' The navy believes that the millennium is not yet come and that behind all international agreements there is but one final sanction—force."

The mission of the navy is to supply that element of national security when needed, he said.

Referring specifically to the subject of his address, "The Web of Trade in the Pacific and the Resultant Naval Strategy," Admiral Cole added: "Failing in efforts of diplomacy, conciliation and arbitration to prevent or to repair the rupture of the web of Pacific trade, the navy desires to be ready to insure the free passage on its lawful errands of commerce over the web and an equal opportunity for our shipping agents in foreign ports."

In the evening session lecture, Dr. W. J. Hinton of the Institute of Bankers, London, pointed out that Great Britain and the United States have been equally guilty with Japan in the matter of imperialistic programs on the Pacific, Great Britain in China and the United States in the Philippines. These nations, Dr. Hinton said, should not expect Japan to act any more quickly in relinquishing her hold on Manchuria and Korea than they are able to act in regard to the territories which they hold.

He also stated that the United States was mistaken in opposing the British-Japanese alliance on the ground that it would force England to aid Japan in the event of a war with America. Nations holding arbitration treaties with England were excepted from the terms of the alliance and the United States was one of these nations.

At one of the general conferences, Joseph W. Ballantine, former United States Consul General at Tokyo, and now Consul General at Canton, pointed out that Japan and the United States have every reason to maintain friendly relations, for they are mutually dependent: the former with an excess of cheap labor, and the latter with an excess of new materials on which that labor may work.

Capt. Stanford E. Moses of the United States Navy made the prediction at a round-table discussion that within the next ten years there will be probably 250,000 privately owned planes in the United States.

News of FREEMASONRY

DUAL membership continues to press for recognition in those jurisdictions which have not yet adopted the practice. Iowa Grand Lodge's jurisprudence committee reported at the eighty-seventh annual communication that it was not fully convinced of the feasibility, but its recommendation that a special subcommittee of three be appointed by the Grand Master for further study was adopted. This committee will report at the next annual communication, when, it is to be hoped, Iowa will see its way to join those granting this freedom of action to the brethren. Another important step taken at this communication was to put Iowa on a 100 per cent basis regarding contributions to the George Washington Masonic Memorial. At $1 per member this means $87,011 for the fund. Moreover $2000 was appropriated specifically to provide for an Iowa memorial window at Alexandria. The report on membership showed 3632 additions during the year. On the rolls are 480 50-year Masons. A committee was appointed to draft a plan for a practical employment bureau and it was decided that the trustees of the Grand Lodge should have supervision over erection or purchase of buildings for lodge purposes.

* * *

Bro. Tasker L. Oddie, 32°, United States Senator from Nevada, is authority for the statement that "one of the most cosmopolitan gatherings that the country has known will be held in Washington Oct. 6 to 11," when the leading highway engineers, economists and administrators of the world assemble for the sixth international road congress. Invitations have been extended to 77 nations, dominions and colonial possessions.

* * *

Length of service in the interests of the Craft justifies a feeling of satisfaction to those who have given their time and energy to Masonry. Among the various bodies in Glens Falls, N. Y., and vicinity, Rt. Wor. Loyal L. Davis bears an unusual record. Raised in Senate Lodge, No. 456, on Dec. 26, 1884, he is now third in point of seniority. In Glens Falls Chapter, R. A. M., he is fourth and a Past High Priest. He is senior member and Past Master of Joseph Warren Council No. 81, R. & S. M., having been greeted in Bloss Council No. 14, on Jan. 7, 1887. On the roll of Washington Commandery, No. 33, K. T., he is fifth. In Delta Lodge, Council and Chapter, A. A. S. R., his membership dates from May 18, 1888, with only one member of longer standing, and in Albany Sovereign Consistory from June 29 of the same year, with three of earlier records. He is also among the 14 senior members of Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Taking advantage of the privilege granted by both New York and Massachusetts jurisdictions, Rt. Wor. Bro. Davis is an affiliate member, with his son, Joseph T., of Fourth Estate, the newspaper men's lodge of Boston.

* * *

On the campus of Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines at Fairbanks, is to be erected the Carl Ben Eielson Memorial Building of Aeronautical Engineering in honor of the brave flier who last year made the supreme sacrifice in an effort by plane to rescue the crew from an ice-bound ship. Bro. Charles E. Bunnell, president of the college, gave the first $1000 for the fund. Bro. Eielson was raised in Garfield Lodge No. 105, Hatton, North Dakota, in 1921. Dorman Baker Post, No. 11, American Legion has been asked to take charge of the building project. Thus will fitting tribute be paid to the truly brotherly service he rendered, endearing his memory of the Craft, which prizes in its membership such air heroes as Bro. Richard E. Byrd, Bro. Charles A. Lindbergh, Bro. Bernt Balchen, Bro. Harold June.

* * *

St. Andrews Lodge of Halifax, Nova Scotia, sounds a timely note of caution to its members regarding indorsement of applicants. Pointing to six qualifications which should be considered before recommending a petitioner, it asks, "Can a lodge afford to admit anyone who does not meet all these requirements?" The considerations are also in question form (1) Character—Is he suitable material for absorbing Masonic teaching? (2) Benevolence—Has he a generous or a miserly disposition? (3) Capacity—Will his family or business suffer from lodge demands? (4) Social standing—Will he "mix" readily with the brethren? (5) Effect on members—Will he inspire a hearty welcome or the "cold shoulder"? (6) Lodge standard—Will his admission raise or maintain the lodge's tone and traditions or would it be better off without his influence?

* * *

That a Blue Lodge should bear a name similar to that of a famous New York political organization which has no relation to Masonry may seem strange at first thought, but the historic background is interesting. St. Tammany Lodge No. 5, of Hampton, Va., has been working far longer than its records show. Its oldest official minutes extant bear date of Nov. 18, 1827, but its silver jewels still in use are inscribed "St. Taminy's Lodge, Constituted Feb. 26, 1759." Tradition says these jewels were presented from England at the time of constitution The Virginia charter, granted in 1787, recognizes that previously authorized in the mother country, but bears the changed spelling of the name. Tradition also credits the name to an Indian chief whose kindness to the white settlers was honored by the appellation "saint." According to Encyclopedia Brittanica, the New York Tammany Society was named for a chief of the Delawares who had so befriended the whites during the latter part of the Revolution that soldiers from Pennsylvania regarded him as their patron saint. That society was chartered by the State of New York in 1805, 46 years subsequent to the constitution of the Masonic Lodge at Hampton.

* * *

Rich fruitage in Masonry has repaid a Texas father's trust in the Craft. Norman K. Tracy, who has become Grand Commander of Knights Templar in that State, as a lad was willed by his father to Eastland Lodge, No. 467, along with his brother and ranch property, the proceeds of which were directed to be used for the boys' education. In addition to his Commandery activities, Bro. Tracy has taken keen interest in the Scottish Rite, having served as Master of the Lodge of Perfection in 1929, in which year also he was decorated with the rank of K. C. C. H. As might be expected he takes a particular interest in the benevolences of all the bodies of which he is a member.

AIR MAIL TONNAGE SHOWS INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — American business men are taking advantage of the saving in time the air mail offers, says the Post Office Department, issuing a report which shows that mail carried by plane in July amounted to 693,627 pounds, an increase of 12,967 over the amount carried in June.

Officials at the department express the view that with the establishment of two additional southern transcontinental lines the importance of air mail to business and commercial establishments will be more generally shown. There are now 24 routes in operation.

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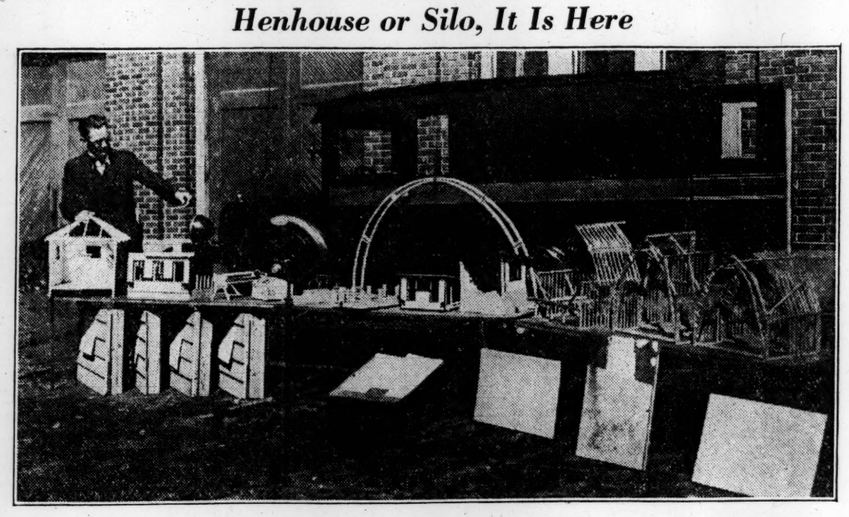

MODELS OF FARM BUILDINGS

Michigan State College at East Lansing Sends Out Truck With Scale Models of All Kinds of Buildings Necessary to a Farm. This Proves of Great Help to the Farmer Who Is Building a New Plant or Remodeling His Old One, as the Truck Comes Direct to His Place and Aids Him in Every Way.

VIRGINIA FORUM HEARS OF POWER MERGER DANGERS

Editor of Nation Declares People's Heritage Fast Disappearing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNIVERSITY, Va.—Two irreconcilables, one pledged to a program for drastic control of all power companies and public utilities, the other, one of the country's chief exponents of the theory that great organizations, free from hampering restriction, will guarantee efficient public service, faced each other at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs as Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, and Martin J. Insull, vice-president of the Middle West Utilities Company, delivered addresses on government regulation.

Mr. Villard sharply denounced the trend toward great mergers in the railroad, banking and public utility companies as a dangerous concentration of power in the hands of a few groups, motivated solely by the desire for profits.

Mr. Insull replied that the system of forming large industrial alliances, as exemplified in the linking of public utility companies through holding companies, tends toward "better service, less investment in plants, more efficient operating, and in the finality, lower rates." To Mr. Villard's charge that governmental regulation has failed to protect the public interest, Mr. Insull retorted that "on the contrary regulation has been beneficial to the consumer, to the investor and to the industry."

In discussing the growth of public utility combinations, Mr. Villard said: "The successful demand for a powerful commission in Washington to control all power companies and public utilities connected therewith, an organization with similar powers to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is due to the belief that if something is not done to check the combinations going on in this field there will soon be one company not only controlling all the power plants and public utilities in the United States, but all of those between the Rio Grande and the Straits of Magellan." As evidence of this growing tendency toward merger, Mr. Villard pointed out that even four years ago 20 companies produced 83 per cent of the total power generated, and that upward of 500 companies drop out of the field every year.

Tariff Criticized

Pointing to the tariff as "an amazingly interesting interrelationship of government and business realized by very few people, Mr. Villard declared that "when the Government grants a tariff to a given industry because that industry is not satisfied with the profits it can make without a tariff, it is becoming a partner in business."

The problem of regulation of business in America he concluded, is parelleled in every other highly industralized country, and "there can be no final solution which does not entail regarding the entire world as a whole in order to establish free trade among all the peoples, to abolish wasteful economic competition and most important of all, to abolish war between nations. What we should strive for is the control of all our natural resources which have not yet gone into the hands of private owners. In the water-power field quick action is of enormous importance. We, the people have not much left of our heritage."

Mr. Insull, asserting that "the electric light industry never wins a debate and its critics never produce a kilowatt of electricity," defended the growth of holding companies, and attributed the progress of the power industry to "the ownership of the common stock of operating companies by organizations which are trained and experienced in the utility business, organizations which can take risks because of their diversified investment."

While admitting that public utilities should be subjected to a certain amount of regulations, Mr. Insull declared that "the holding company requires the same freedom of action as any other business," and declared that the movement for their regulation is based on "the erroneous impression that holding companies affect the rates the public pays for service."

Panama Canal Treaty

The same view was expressed by Preston A. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, who attributed the industrial renaissance of the South to the growth of electrical power developed in that region under private enterprise.

A prediction by Dr. Rickardo J. Alfaro, Minister from Panama to the United States, that a treaty setting forth the reciprocal obligations of the United States and Panama in defense of the Panama Canal would soon be negotiated to take the place of the unsatisfactory treaty of 1926 which has never been ratified, was heard with much interest by members of the Round Table of Latin-American Relations. Dr. Alfaro explained that the treaty of 1926 was negotiated under unfavorable diplomatic conditions. Panama, he said, is willing to coöperate in meeting the vital needs of the United States in the Canal Zone; the only conflict is over the legal and commercial status of American authorities there, and there is no question regarding the reciprocal obligations of the two nations in defense of the canal.

Dr. Alfaro paid a high tribute to Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State; Dana Munro, chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, and Roy T. Davis, American Minister to Panama. They are largely responsible for the favorable diplomatic conditions which now exist for the negotiation of a new treaty, he declared.

MARY PICKFORD TO PLAY ON STAGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Mary Pickford will return to the Broadway stage for a short engagement under the management of Arch Selwyn next winter, according to announcement made here Aug. 11.

The plays in which she will appear have not yet been decided, Mr. Selwyn said, but among those under consideration is one by Paul Kester. The arrangements are quite "indefinite," it was said. Among other prominent motion picture "stars" who also will return to the legitimate stage in the coming season, it was said, are Colleen Moore, Lya de Putti, Vilma Banky and Rod LaRoque.

BRITISH SAFETY WEEK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The recent National Safety Week which was observed in all parts of Britain proved highly successful, and reductions of street accidents of 20 per cent and over were reported from some districts. Local authorities and the police were almost unanimous in their desire for another Safety Week next year.

MICHIGAN HELPS TO MAKE BETTER FARM BUILDINGS

Models of House, Barn and Even Pig Pen Brought to Door by Truck

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Michigan State College is architect and advising contractor to thousands of Michigan farmers this year, bringing a new service by truck almost to the very doors of farm homes.

A covered truck containing models of the farm home, barn, poultry houses brooder house, milk houses, hog cot, self-feeders and even a bull pen is making a tour of the State, making stops at advertised points, usually in some farmyard, preferably where some building work is actually going on. Morning and afternoon meetings are scheduled.

George Amundson or A. D. Edgar, extension agricultural engineers at the college, travel with the farm on wheels and explain the models. Good construction practices and ways to lower costs are the two points stressed. Bulletins which contain plans for constructing any of the models are distributed.

"Michigan has hundreds of millions of dollars invested in farm buildings and many of the actual building problems which arise are the result of remodeling old buildings to suit present requirements," Mr. Amundson said in explaining the program. "The plans which are carried by the truck can be utilized in remodeling old buildings as well as in constructing new ones. Providing insulation for some types of farm buildings is one of the newer phases of construction work. Ventilating systems are another problem in modern farm construction work. Samples of insulating materials are carried by the truck and the systems are explained.

"The purpose of the farm building truck is to get models of all farm buildings and conveniences accurately built to scale showing construction details and get them out where the men can handle them and have them explained by some one familiar with all of the buildings. We get a tremendous number of inquiries in the agricultural engineering department about farm buildings, which are almost impossible to answer and it is obviously impossible to make an individual visit to each place.

"Our thought was that, if we could assemble all of these building models and spend a half a day in a community, it would be almost the same as a personal visit and enable us to get in touch with a far greater number of people. We feel that the project has been very successful in this respect. We feel that the truck supplements our actual building work which the college department has been carrying on for the past three years, and we know that this work has already resulted in improved buildings valued at several million dollars."

Prestes' Trip Helps Brazilian Business

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Definite results in a business way from President-elect Prestes' recent trip to the United States and Europe are gradually appearing and are assuming proportions which should favorably affect the Brazilian exchange and trade balance if the reported negotiations are carried through to a successful conclusion. Well-informed financial quarters here understand that three great projects have been completed or are in the process of completion.

The first, reports of which lack official confirmation, involves the profitable Sao Paulo Railway. The President-elect, it was said, conferred with officials of the railway while in Rio de Janeiro recently and an agreement was received for a renewal of the company's lease for an additional 25 years with the option of having it extended for 40 years. In return for this the railway will lend the Government about $45,000,000 and will contract for construction of a new line from Sao Paulo to Santos, as well as make other improvements.

The second project, it was reported, consists in the sale to a North American syndicate of the railway connecting Mairynk with Santos, over which the bulk of the coffee from the state of Sao Paulo is carried to Santos for export. The Munson Steamship Line has been mentioned in connection with the deal, which it is rumored, will involve about $25,000,000.

The third reported deal involves a funding loan for the nation. According to reports current here, the banking firm of Rothschilds, while Dr. Prestes was in London, offered to inaugurate negotiations with various bankers for the concession of a 10-year funding loan.

NAVY EXPECTS TO SAVE BY LESS INVENTORIES

WASHINGTON (AP)—In response to presidential requests for economy, the Navy Department announced Aug. 11 an expected saving of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 annually would result from a revision of its stock replenishment system.

Assistant Secretary Jahncke explained the new system would reduce supplies on hand by cutting the period of replenishing them from six to three months. This, he said, would reduce the number of inventories taken and release funds which otherwise would be tied up.

Icelandic Incunabula at Kiel Schloss Second Most Valuable in Germany

One of Most Important Books in the Collection Is a Bible of 1585—University Issues Catalogue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—In the library of the University at Kiel—at present housed in the baronial hall of the Kiel Schloss—as an evidence of the cultural relations that have always existed between the northern districts of Germany and the Scandinavian countries, there is on exhibition very old Icelandic documents and newspapers and old Icelandic literature. This collection, next to the Icelandic documents and books belonging to the library of the University of Cologne, is the most valuable and extensive of any in Germany.

The nucleus of the 10,000 volumes in the Kiel collection is the private collection of Professor Moebius, who in 1865 occupied the first chair of Nordic languages and literature at the Kiel University. One of the most valuable books is the 1585 Icelandic Bible. The works of Olaus Olavius and Nils Horrebow, describing the seventeenth and eighteenth century travels of the authors, as the travel books of Olassen and Povelsen (both translated in German, French and English), are sources often consulted by scholars in search of Icelandic material.

Two rare books are of special interest to students: "Information About Iceland," covering the period 1746-1748, written by the Hamburg Burgermeister, Johann Anderson, and Paul Gaimard's "Voyage en Islande" (1842), the latter being in atlas form and richly illustrated with copper engravings. Also there are the Saga books—the Eda, the Sturlunga and the Norse Heimskringla—and the Danish new edition of "Flatyjarbok," a collection of stories of Norse kings since 1380.

Today in Iceland—an island of 100,000 inhabitants—there appear regularly 100 periodicals and 40 daily newspapers. The perfectly preserved Althing newspaper of 1845 and a whole year's edition of the "Thjodolfur," "from 1849 the first newspaper in Icelandic," exhibited in the Kiel Schloss, prove this astonishingly large reading public is not a twentieth century innovation.

The Kiel University intended to issue a catalogue of this remarkable collection of "Icelandata," and to send it to the people of Iceland to commemorate their one thousandth anniversary, but when the proofs of the catalogue were being corrected it was decided to include the numbers in the Cologne collection (most of which consists of the books, documents, etc., of the Iceland research scholar, Heinrich Erkes). In October this Cologne-Kiel catalogue will be off the press, and with its 10,000 numbers and 14,000 volumes, it will be of invaluable help to those who wish to make a scholarly study of old and new Iceland.

Coast Air Defense Inquiry Ordered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — President Hoover has directed the Bureau of Efficiency to conduct an investigation of the nation's coastal air defense, with a view to eliminating any duplication in army and navy equipment that may exist.

It is from a purely economic standpoint that Mr. Hoover views the controversy as to which service shall guard the coasts. He is not prejudiced in favor of either branch. He wants the necessary equipment maintained with the least possible expense and is particularly anxious at this time when he is calling for cuts in all departments to avoid any duplication of costs such as have been charged in the case of coastal aircraft.

Both the Navy Department and the War Department have been asked by the President to furnish all necessary data connected with the case to the bureau of efficiency, an independent governmental agency, whose function it is to investigate the methods of business employed by federal departments and report any lack of coördination.

$396 PER MAN EARNED BY UNDERGRADUATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—An average of $396 each was earned by 438 undergraduates of Princeton University who are working their way through college during the last academic year, according to the annual report of Datus C. Smith, director of the student employment section of the department of personnel.

A total of $173,343 was earned by these students between Sept. 24, 1930, and June 17, 1930, representing an increase of $5096 over the 1928-29 academic year and of $23,103 over 1927-28.

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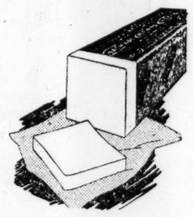
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BACKERS OF OLD REGIME ENTER REICH POLITICS

Conservatives Abandon Negative Opposition—Big Effect on Election Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—In spite of the disturbing features of German political life, which produced a deadlock broken only by the establishment of virtual dictatorship through the action of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, in dissolving the Reichstag, signs are not wanting that Germany is steadily working to a more stable form of democratic government, as the October elections are expected to prove.

Germany's great weakness since the foundation of the Republican régime under the Social Democrats and Labor has been the absence of participation—whether in support or opposition—of the Nationalists, hitherto supporters of the old régime, and it is the indications of a coming end to this negative opposition that make the present situation far more hopeful than it would appear on the surface.

Indeed, the majority of the supporters of the old régime have given up their old attitude and are now prepared to take an active interest in the democratic, parliamentary régime of the Reich.

Ready to Come In

This great body of valuable elements, hitherto—so to speak—a foreign particle in the nation's life, seems ready to come in and contribute fresh ideas to the democratic régime. It will round it off. The old aristocracy, the officers of the former army, the old country families and the conservative industrialists—all valuable sections of the population, but too proud, may be, to ask for the support of the people at the polls and to share power with other parties subject to the control of Parliament, have at last realized that it is better for them to enter the life of the new state and to share in administering its affairs than to stand aside.

It took a long time to coax them out of their opposition. Perhaps, if the liberal parties had made them more overtures this would have taken place earlier. But the liberal parties, Labor included, saw in them only the enemy of the new régime, and it cannot be denied that the conservatives, by their utterances and actions, did little to quiet their apprehensions.

People's Party Intervenes

To the German People's Party representing largely the industrial interests goes the credit for awakening the conservatives out of their lethargy. Industry needed an ally to counterbalance the influence of Labor in Parliament which had become very strong (but also more moderate) under the democratic régime—about half the German people are laborers. Last fall, one courageous group of moderates including two of the finest members of the party, Hans Erdmann von Lindeiner-Wildau and Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzsch, made themselves free and were included in the present Government. The Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, a member of the Roman Catholic Party, showed all signs of warmly supporting the idea of converting the conservative opponents of the state. Thus industry had not only found an ally in the moderate group but also in the entire Cabinet, while the Cabinet was in a better position to invoke the support of the President, whose backing for many of its measures was obtained. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's name exercises a great influence in this country.

Offers Replace Persuasion

Thus a new and this time joint effort was made under most favorable circumstances. Persuasion was replaced by substantial offers. The agrarians in the Conservative Party were offered no mean subsidies, the big estate owners in the eastern parts of Germany financial aid. These offers, though connected with Hindenburg's name, failed to draw the conservative party leadership under Dr. Alfred Hugenberg out of its negative opposition, but they did lead to a split in the voting of that party. Groups of moderates which had been forming in it in the past became stronger. The Cabinet did not give up its hopes but concentrated its efforts on drawing these groups over to its side and to an active participation in the parliamentary life of the Reich.

Then came a crisis. The country needed money. Taxation bills were drawn up by the Government which certainly did not burden the richer classes. The agrarian and eastern provinces subsidies were made dependent on their passage. But the conservatives persisted in their opposition. They helped Labor to defeat these bills. The Cabinet took a bold step. It introduced this legislation by special decrees having obtained the permission of the President. Labor demanded the suspension of the decrees.

Detaching the Moderates

The Government had a strong position in its efforts to break the moderate Conservatives away from the leadership of their party. The nation is in need of money; decrees to levy it from the masses and not from capital and property; Hindenburg's support. The support of the moderates was gained. But the party leadership helped Labor to defeat the decrees, and the dissolution of Parliament followed as the Government's reply. This was too much for the moderates and they broke loose from the party.

They did this singly and in groups. Thus there are now about five groups who once belonged to the German National Party. Two have joined already, forming a new conservative party called the People's Conservative Party. Tentative steps are being taken to establish a working agreement between the various groups which may finally lead to a large conservative party no longer opposed to the state but working in it. The deserted leadership of the German National Party under Dr. Hugenberg is now drawing nearer to the Fascist movement of Adolf Hitler.

New Conservative Party

The entrance of the expected big conservative party into state affairs will undoubtedly change the aspect of the parliamentary life and régime, for it will bring all serious elements of the nation into active participation in the political life. The Republic hitherto styled with pride by its originators the freest in the world, may become more conservative.

The future will prove whether this entrance was at the right time or forced. Industry certainly was anxious to find "bourgeoise" allies now that serious inner political, especially financial, questions are about to be settled. As long as the settlement of the reparation question and the liberation of the Rhinelands was yet pending, foreign politics dominated German political life. Here, the support of the Social Democrats—which they willingly gave—was needed, as the conservatives strictly refused to follow Stresemann.

This phase of German politics has terminated. The nation can now turn to the reform of its financial administration so urgently demanded by S. Parker Gilbert, the former Agent General for Reparation Payments. Industry and capital would naturally prefer doing this without Labor. But as long as the conservatives refused to join in the administration of the new régime, all majority cabinets in the Reich needed Labor. Industry succeeded in preparing the ground for a bourgeois majority. Whether this will actually be possible the elections will prove.

Evidently Too Busy to Repair the Landscape

Keystone

MARKET DAY IN SAMARKAND

Crumbling Condition of Ancient City of Turkestan—Until Recently Capital of Soviet Province of Uzbekistan—Seen in Above View, Which Shows the Typically Oriental Towers and Buildings of the Famous Registan, or Public Square. One of the Cities Which Will Be Affected by the New Turksib Railway.

Ancient Habits of Turkestan Yield Before Soviet Attack

Schools and Movies Used to Train Youth to Revolt Against Ancient Islamic Civilization in Vast Steppes of Uzbekistan

This is the eighth of a series of 10 articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on his recent trip to the opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAMARKAND, Uzbekistan—Samarkand, one of the oldest cities in the world, lies in the heart of Uzbekistan, the largest of the new Soviet republics of central Asia.

The Uzbeks, the last of the conquering races of central Asia, still possess old national customs that distinguish them from the Russians who live among them.

One can still catch some of the external aspects of the old Islamic civilization: the houses of sunbaked clay built around courtyards, the muddy ditches flowing with irrigation water which represents the economic lifeblood of this parched land, the numerous chaikhannas, or native tearooms, where Uzbeks in their turbans or, more frequently, in brightly colored and ornamented little skullcaps and flowing oriental robes sipped their beverages—with fine indifference to the constant demand for speed and more speed in the cause of Soviet industrialization—the procession of donkeys, camels and little carts with enormous wheels, eight feet high, designed for the dusty and muddy roads.

Uzbek Women Unveiled

Sometimes one would see a figure of Old Asia: a woman muffled in a "parandja," a garment which conceals not only the face, covered with a special strip of horsehair, but the entire outline of the body. By contrast a considerable number of younger Uzbek women are unveiled. Curiously enough the percentage of unveiled women was greatest in Bokhara, which was formerly the capital of an Asiatic state, where no woman could appear unveiled, and least in the much more Russianized Tashkent. Probably Bokhara had been the scene of intensive propagandist work for "the liberation of Eastern women."

The rooting out of such ancient Islamic practices as polygamy, the veiling of women and the subordination of the wife to the husband has provoked a bitter struggle throughout Soviet Central Asia.

But in central Asia, as in Russia, the collectivization of agriculture is the burning question of the day. The Soviet authorities thought the cotton plantations of Uzbekistan would yield more if they were farmed on the collective basis, instead of being left to the individual small proprietors. So during the autumn and winter there was an intensive drive to bring the "dekkhans," or Uzbek peasants into collective farms; and a plenary session of the Uzbek Communist Party was rather ruefully recording the bad effects of the mistakes which were made as a result of undue zeal in promoting collectivization.

Duplicates Russia's Experience

Among the inadmissible methods which were used, according to the resolution of the Uzbek Communist Central Committee were: "threats, deprivation of land, water and products, use of armed force, mockery of religious feelings."

About 40 per cent of the Uzbek households were said to have been enrolled in the collective farms. Now, about 25 per cent, and these usually the poorest households, remain in the collective farms, willing to give the new system a trial. Collectivization in this distant part of Asia seems to have run a course quite similar to the experiences of European Russia: The wild chase for wholesale collectivization during the winter; the sobering change in the spring; the tendency to make the local officials scapegoats for all the excesses committed in behalf of collectivization.

Present-day Communist policy here is identical with Communist policy in Russia. There is the same effort to persuade the peasants who have not left the collective farms to remain, while at the same time coaxing them to plant as much as possible, so that the difficulties of collectivization may not be reflected in the crop yield.

Basmach Insurgents

For a time the Soviet régime in Turkestan had to contend with native insurgents known as Basmachi. Enver Pasha, the Young Turk leader, who came to Russia after the collapse of his government in Turkey, went to Turkestan on behalf of the Soviet authorities, but went over to the Basmachi, cherishing some scheme of establishing a Pan-Turanian state in central Asia. He fell in battle with the Red forces in 1922.

There was a certain awakening of activity on the part of the Basmachi in 1929, after the fall of King Amanullah in Afghanistan, when Basmach fugitives began to make raids into Soviet territory.

How many Basmachi may remain in the high mountains and inaccessible deserts of central Asia and how far they may have gained recruits as a result of the excesses committed in connection with collectivization are difficult questions to answer on the basis of a brief stay. In Samakand one could see a good many troops and there had also apparently been counter-revolutionary activity — the holding of secret meetings, where old Turanian songs were sung and the supplying of the Basmach bands with money and information.

Movies in Samarkand

The local moving picture theater was showing to a crowded house a film entitled, "The Last Bey." It was in the style of a western melodrama, with the villain in the form of a bey, or semifeudal chieftain in the mountains of central Asia, who headed a detachment of Basmachi and fought against the Soviet régime. There were fast riding scenes as the Red Army troops rushed to annihilate the bey and his followers, and there was a good deal of cheering from the Young Communists in the audience.

In their struggle against "the last bey," against the mullahs, or Muhammadan priests, and other forces of conservatism the Communists of central Asia place great reliance upon the youth. In Tashkent I witnessed an entertainment, provided by a nine-piece orchestra of Uzbek and Tadjik musicians and some dancers. The music, which was played on instruments roughly resembling flutes and violins, with a clashing tinpan which constituted a sort of combination drum and cymbal, was on old Uzbek melodies; but the words of the songs were full of revolutionary enthusiasm, and two girls executed a dance which was supposed to symbolize revolt against the father's former right of disposing of his daughter in marriage.

By reëducating the youth the Communists expect to remake this interesting stretch of old Asia, and there seems little doubt that they have already achieved some success in this direction.

Australians Agree to Work Longer Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The 48-hour week was recently reintroduced in this State, in place of the 44-hour week, to meet the present critical conditions in trade. Workers in many occupations have accepted, rather than face the prospect of closing down.

At Broken Hill, the great Australian silver field where conditions have always been more or less unsettled, owing to a strong Communist section among the miners, several mines will cease operating.

Employees in the Public Works Department of the State are at present an exception. They work 44 hours.

It is believed that eventually the miners will realize that most of the mines cannot operate unless the new basis is accepted. If they accept, men in other occupations are expected to follow the lead. It is claimed that miners' pay is good even for a 48-hour week, but on that the men join issue, though they may not be averse from considering what the industry can stand.

WHEAT POOL NEEDS ACCORD OF 3 STATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—It will be necessary to have three wheat States in agreement in order to carry out the idea of a compulsory wheat pool under the ægis of the Federal Government, and with a guarantee of 4s. ($1) per bushel payable by the Government.

There is a good deal of opposition to the pool, however. The idea of compulsion is not pleasing to Australians, who are not keen on what they deem three years' bondage, during which they cannot do as they please with their own.

BIRMINGHAM'S BANK LEAPS TO POPULARITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Record progress is reported at the Municipal Bank here, a pioneer institution of its kind. In 12 months deposits have leapt up by £1,260,209 ($6,301,045), bringing the total to the credit of depositors to £11,534,834.

There were over 31,000 new depositors in 12 months, making the total 311,890, roughly a third of the entire population. Since the bank opened 11 years ago, nearly 10,000 mortgages have been advanced to citizens buying their own homes, and the majority of these have already been paid off.

AFRICAN SEEKS TO KEEP DRINK FROM NATIVES

Bechuanaland Chief Objects to Entrance of British Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A dramatic story of an African chief's effort to keep his country—a land where prohibition is in full force—free from drink and other evils which have usually attended the penetration of native territories by the white man, lies behind the recently announced decision of Tsekedi, paramount chief of the Bamangwato in Bechuanaland, to cancel the mining concession granted in 1893 by his father, Khama, to the British South Africa Company.

Up to the present, the concession has never been exploited although the company has regularly paid £25 a month for the past 37 years to maintain its rights. Latterly, however, there have been indications that the Chartered Company, as it is usually called, intended to start work. Consequently, Chief Tsekedi who, together with many of his people, is a Christian, came to England last March to try to get the Colonial Secretary's help in preventing what he and the other leaders of the Bamangwato believe would be a catastrophe.

The cancellation of the concession which is the sequel to Chief Tsekedi's London visit, is not likely to be the last act in the drama, for there is a direct conflict of legal opinion as to whether this action is lawful.

Opinions Differ

One eminent counsel says that it is; another, at least equally eminent, says that it is not. In such circumstances, it does not seem likely that the Chartered Company will submit tamely to loss of its rights—unless, indeed, there is nothing in the district worth mining. But if there were no minerals, it is asked, why has the company paid something like £10,000 during the past 37 years to keep its claim alive? And why has it tried to negotiate with Chief Tsekedi for a new concession to replace the old?

Chief Tsekedi was under the impression when he left Africa that the British Government was determined to bring pressure to bear on him to make him accept this new concession. It was made clear to him in England, however, that the British Government merely believed the alternative concession to be more favorable to the natives than the original one, and that it would certainly not compel the chief to permit mining if he could get out of the agreement with the Chartered Company. On the other hand, the Government has announced that it proposes to issue mining regulations for the Protectorate. In the absence of regulations, mining would be illegal, so this decision on the part of the Colonial office will certainly bring matters to a head. It is understood, however, that the new law will not actually legalize mining but will only regulate it in those cases in which the tribe and the chief have given authority to someone to mine.

Concession is Cancelled

Chief Tsekedi having officially notified the South African High Commissioner that he has canceled the concession, the next move lies with the Chartered Company. Will it fight for its rights? Or will it forego them? A representative of the Monitor understands that in the latter event, Chief Tsekedi is prepared to refund the £10,000 already paid in respect of advance royalties. But if the company fights and wins, what precautions is it prepared to take to keep drink and debauchery away from the mines? The Bamangwato are a pastoral and agricultural race. Drink is unknown among them. Chiefs and people are at one in demanding the right to live their own lives, taking what they wish from western civilization and keeping the rest at arm's length.

Chief Tsekedi, who is representing his people in the matter, is a young man in his twenties. He speaks excellent English and is accustomed to English ways. He governs his 75,000 subjects through a council of subordinate chiefs, one of whom, an honors graduate of London University, accompanied him on his mission to England. In fighting the industrialization of the country he is following in the footsteps of his father, Khama, who came to London in the '90s on a similar mission.

PERU DELEGATE RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Augusto Leguia y Swayne, son of President Leguia, resigned Aug. 11 as Peruvian delegate to the League of Nations. He will be succeeded by Celso G. Pastor, Minister to Germany.

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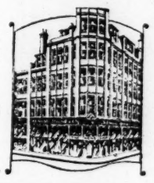
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HOOVER BOARD POLICY TESTED ON MANY LINES

Latest Group to Complete Work Selects Site of San Francisco Bridge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Successful results that have come from five of President Hoover's commissions that have submitted reports and disbanded serve to strengthen his confidence in the commission system.

The latest commission to complete its work is the one appointed last year to settle a dispute as to the most favorable site for a bridge across San Francisco Bay. According to Mr Hoover the group "secured a very admirable result." For several years before it was appointed there was a delay in choosing a site for the much-needed bridge because of disagreements between naval authorities, army engineers and municipal and state authorities.

"The commission representing all of these agencies, under the chairmanship of Mark L. Requa of California, has now come to unanimous agreement, and appears to have found a solution which has commended itself in all directions," the President said. The bridge will be constructed by local authorities. It involves no participation by the Federal Government other than the granting of certain rights of way.

It is reported to the President that economies are resulting every day from the consolidation of veteran activities of the Government, which had its beginning in a commission. The commission's work settled a 10-year conflict between officials of the departments concerned and made it feasible for Congress to act.

The commission which was sent to Haiti settled the problem there with satisfaction to the whole country, Mr. Hoover believes. Moreover, factions in Haiti itself were saved from insurrections that might have been disastrous to the island. Another commission, headed by James R. Garfield, that was appointed to investigate a strike on southwestern railways, saw the strike satisfactorily settled before it disbanded.

The delegation that went to London to aid in drawing up a naval treaty is also classed by Mr. Hoover as a commission. With a treaty brought home and ratified by the Senate, the President feels that there is no question as to the success of the group he appointed to do that job.

Still functioning are nearly 20 commissions ranging from the Federal Farm Board, which has been working for over a year, to the commissions on use of unemployment statistics and homebuilding, just announced and still in the organization stage. None of the President's commissions has as yet given up and disbanded without bringing to him definite recommendations on the subject it was requested to advise upon.

LINGLE INQUIRY TO BE BROADENED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An effort to broaden the inquiry into the Alfred J. Lingle mystery to include all local conditions which led to the attack on the Chicago Tribune's gangland reporter, has received the approval of Judge John A. Swanson, state's attorney for Cook County. Federal aid also is sought from George E. Q. Johnson, United States District Attorney here.

Five newspapers signed the request for the new investigation. They are the News, Times, Post, American and Herald and Examiner. They felt that the present investigation, being confined to the Lingle affair alone and conducted by a Tribune lawyer as assistant state's attorney, will not go far enough.

Air Office Inquires Into Mine Bombing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agencies of the Government's service for regular civil aeronautics have undertaken their first official attempt to penalize the use of an airplane for an interstate criminal purpose.

The reports conveyed to Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, concerning an orange-colored monoplane which on Aug. 11 dropped bombs on coal mines near Providence and Clay City, Ky., where a miners' strike has been in progress, presented the incident.

The first endeavor of the government agencies was to search the airplane registration list to determine whether the numbers attached to the airplane, which were variously reported by different observers, might correspond with those on any of the licenses regularly issued to aircraft. Prospects of this inquiry were not rated very bright.

Mr. Young said the operators of the plane violated several sections of the federal statutes regulating aeronautics. These were listed as transporting explosives without special license; deliberately dropping dangerous objects from aircraft; and, presumably, tampering with their license labels.

Orders were issued for a check by the continental inspectors on the recent movements of several suspected planes.

Chicago Speeds Up Fair Building Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Construction of Chicago World's Fai buildings is to be speeded up, thanks to lower building costs, Daniel H. Burnham, director of works, announced, Instead of having only two structures under way by Jan., 1931, the exposition authorities now expect to have 12.

The steel ribs of two large edifices are rapidly rising on the lake front, giving work to numbers of men. One of these buildings at the down-town end of the long wide shore site, is to house the offices of administration The other, three o. four miles away, is the Transportation and Travel Building.

Other units which are expected to raise the amount of work contracted for in 1930 to $3,000,000, include a reproduction of Fort Dearborn, pioneer nucleus of Chicago; an electrical building on the "made" island that skirts the lake front park, and three general exhibit buildings.

Canadians Seek Australian Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The lumber industry of British Columbia, largest in the British Empire, will conduct a systematic campaign to capture the Australian lumber market, now held largely by the United States, and the market of Britain itself, now controlled by Baltic countries. In the case of Australia, strong efforts will be made immediately to secure a tariff preference on British Columbia lumber sufficient to bar out the woods of other nations. The recent increase in Australia's general lumber tariffs is not interpreted here as meaning that no preference will be granted to British Columbia forest products.

On the contrary, it is believed that country will be ready to grant a preference to British Columbia. The provincial lumbermen who recently visited Australia to encourage such a preference are confident that this result will be secured shortly.

Meanwhile, another lumbermen's delegation will be sent to Great Britain immediately by the provincial government to open up a larger demand for British Columbia lumber. By cutting according to British demands the industry here can secure a huge British market, the Government was informed by experts.

CHICAGO SUIT TO TEST BOND ISSUE LEGALITY

CHICAGO (AP)—Three petitions for injunctions to restrain the city, county and school board from selling a total of $31,000,000 in bonds authorized by relief bills passed at the recent special session of the Legislature, were filed in circuit court Aug. 9.

Attorneys brought the suits in the name of Erminie G. Mathews, a taxpayer, explaining that they seem to test the validity of the bills, which authorize the three defendant taxing bodies to issue bonds without referendum. The petitions allege the bills are unconstitutional in that they grant special privileges to a corporation.

CAPT. HAWKS TO FLY AT CHICAGO AIR SHOW

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The National Air Races have added Capt. Frank Hawks to their list of performers for the show, Aug. 23 to Sept. 1, at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds Field here. Captain Hawks recently established a record for trans-continental flight between New York and Los Angeles.

The noted airplane and glider pilot wired Cliff Henderson, general manager of the races, that he will take part in the races, flying the Texaco 13, in which he established the recent record, and that he is also bringing the tow-plane Eaglet, in which he glided from coast to coast.

BRAZIL AND CUBA REPLY TO BRIAND

PARIS (AP)—Replies of the Brazilian and Cuban Governments to the memorandum of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, relating to organization of a federation of European states, have been received by the French Foreign Office. The replies were favorable in tone.

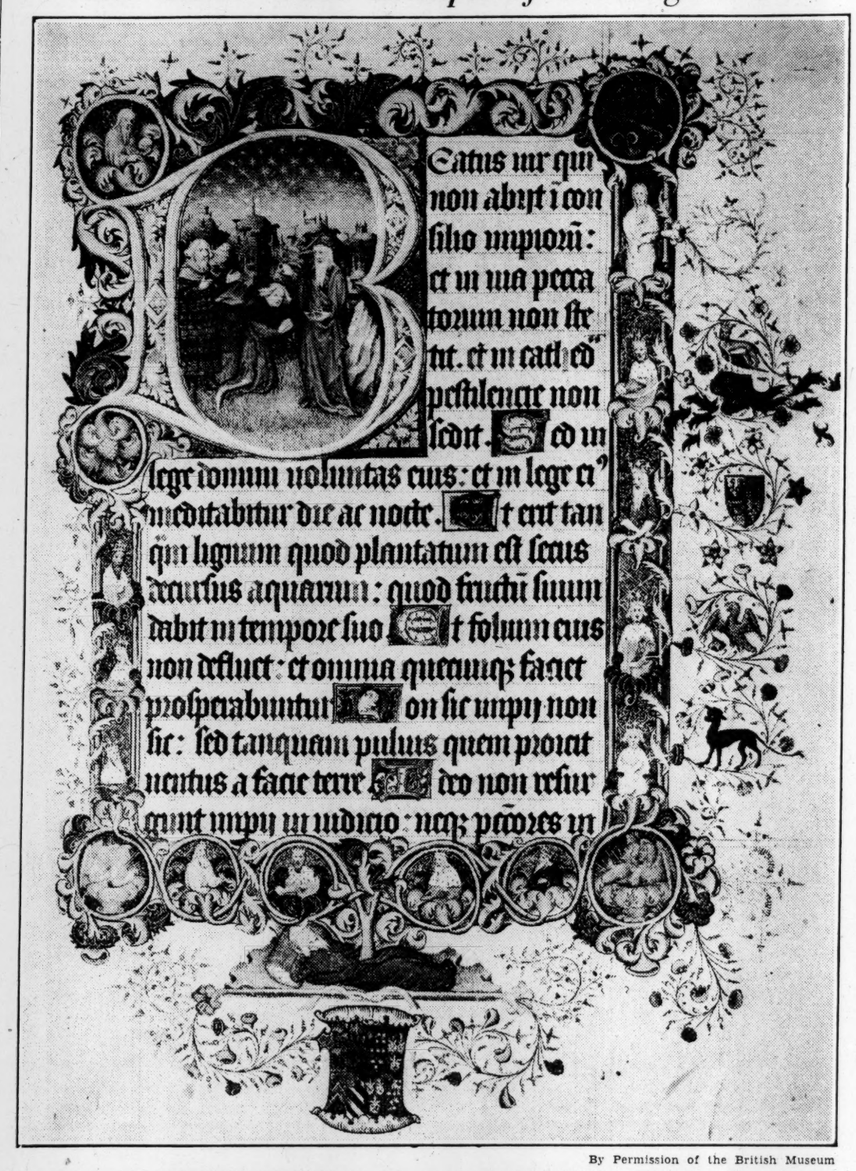
The 26 nations invited to membership in the federation had replied last week. North and South American countries received copies of the original questionnaire and were asked to express their attitude.

HEIN ELECTED HEAD OF LUTHERAN CHURCH

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—Dr. C. C. Hein, Columbus, O., was elected president of the American Lutheran Church, consisting of three merged synods, in convention here Aug. 11.

Other officers elected were: the Rev. K. A. Hoessel, Milwaukee; the Rev. C. G. Prottengeier, Charles City, Ia., and Dr. Emanuel Poppen, Grove City, O., vice-presidents; Prof. J. Braulick, Seguin, Tex., secretary, and the Rev. Randolph Grabau, North Tonawanda, N. Y., assistant secretary.

The 'Horae' Rare Example of Old English Art



By Permission of the British Museum

PAGE FROM BOOK DONE FOR JOHN, FIRST DUKE OF BEDFORD
Delicately Painted Miniatures, Sometimes Called Portrait Gallery, Typify Period When Book Was Written.

Bedford 'Book of Hours' Assured Permanent Place in British Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Even those who have never seen, and may never see, the illuminated 15th century book known as "The Bedford Book of Hours," felt relief when the trustees of the British Museum announced that the required sum of £35,000 (about $165,000) to purchase it had been found.

When this book was put up for auction at the sale of the Weld collection at Lulworth Castle in July, 1929, J. Pierpont Morgan said that he would provide the purchase price free of interest for one year if the British Museum could raise the money during that time.

Toward this amount a sum of about $69,500 had been raised when only a week remained of the year guaranteed by Mr. Morgan. Appeals in the press wiped out the deficit and with about $54,000 from the National Arts Collection Fund, about $44,000 from the British Museum and subscriptions from the public, the whole amount was raised. Altogether for the Luttrell Psalter and the Book of Hours a sum of about $320,000 has been found.

The Bedford Book of Hours, or "Horæ," to use its correct Latin title, is unique in containing some 300 delicately painted miniatures which illuminate the big initial letters. These may be called a portrait gallery of the period when the book was executed for John, first Duke of Bedford. One of the portraits has been identified as that of King Henry IV himself about 1340 by what must have been the most accomplished artists and writers available. It has been called the "Luttrell" Psalter because it was produced to the order of Sir Geoffrey Louterell of Irnham in Lincolnshire. The frontispiece depicts Sir Geoffrey armed for the wars taking leave of his wife.

and others are of nobles, ladies, yeomen and soldiers of that time.

The "Horæ" is regarded as one of the two really first-rate examples of English fifteenth century art. Its retention in the Grenville Library of the British Museum is now assured.

The Luttrell Psalter was also secured from the same sale by the British Museum through Mr. Morgan's generosity, who advanced the $165,000 which it brought. This consists of 309 leaves profusely decorated in colors and gold with plates illustrative of English manners and customs of the time. It was executed

Canadian Farmers' Outlook Brighter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A conference was held here at the Bank of Nova Scotia at which the Premiers of the three prairie provinces were present and executives from various Canadian banks, as well as wheat pool executives, including A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan wheat pool, and George McIvor, sales manager for the Central Selling Agency at Winnipeg.

J. Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, stated after the conference that the banks and the pools are carrying on with respect to the balance of the 1929 crop exactly as they did "prior to July 31." The outlook for the Canadian farmer has brightened with the return of "dollar wheat," declared Mr. Bracken. "Drought and bad harvesting conditions in other parts of the world are today resulting in advantage to Canada, but the task of adjusting production to consumption in a manner that will lessen the bad effects of either over- or under-production is a problem that yet remains to be solved," he stated.

Criminal Blames Plight on Liquor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that intoxicating liquor, and not dishonesty, is responsible for his misdeeds, Herman Miller, who has served 20 years in jail for 12 convictions and is now awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny, wrote Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, on Aug. 12, asking his help. If convicted on the grand larceny charge, he will face a life sentence.

"I stand all alone in the world," he wrote the district attorney. "I am not a thief at heart, but a victim of drink. Herman Miller would never do what I have been doing if I did not have this awful weakness of drink. It is a curse on me. By heart I never could be a thief. It's all being out of my mind when I drink, so please call me to your office and let me plead. But save me from life imprisonment. I really would like to be examined and see if I could not stop this curse of drink."

Mr. Crain said he would investigate the case to see whether Mr. Miller deserved leniency and whether a lesser charge could be made.

CANADIAN DUCKLINGS ARE BEING TAGGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—There are more than 200 wild ducklings in the bird sanctuary near Belleville, Ont. Every breed of game duck to be found in Ontario is represented.

At the proper time they will be tagged and released. Many of the parents of these ducklings were raised in the sanctuary.

Jungle Ransacked for Rattan in Celebes for American Trade

Climbing-Palm Stalk for Mats, Baskets, Chair Seats and Snow Sweepers Cut From Moist East Indian Jungle —New Sources of Supply Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACASSAR, Dutch East Indies—The great island of Celebes probably produces more of the climbing-palm stalk, commercially known as rattan, than any other place in the world, and Macassar is the most important shipping point for this article in the East.

A large part of the best grades goes to America, where rattan is being put to ever increasing uses, such as furniture manufacture, mats and baskets, walking-sticks, umbrella handles, the backs and seats of chairs, and whips. So enormous has been the exportation of rattan from Celebes during the past 20 years that the district of the island adjacent to Macassar has been almost entirely denuded of its jungle forests.

Macassar has come to be one of the important ports of the East since the war and has through communication with America by at least two steamship lines, a considerable portion of whose cargoes is rattan.

The climbing palm thrives in the jungles of the warmer tropical regions where there is much moisture. It grows rapidly, the stalk mounting into the great trees of the jungle. Cut into convenient lengths, it is usually floated down a river to the coast and there gathered by small vessels for transportation to Macassar, and often to Bandjermasin and Samarinda, Borneo, also rattan shipping ports. If it is to be in good condition for export, the rattan must be dried slowly in the sun, and not rapidly over a fire, which makes it too brittle to bend properly. Before exportation the stalks are scoured with sand and water, and in some cases chemically treated afterward in order to improve the color.

More than 100 varieties of rattan are said to thrive in Celebes, of which less than a quarter have yet been turned to export use. Of this the greater part goes to America, to Germany and to British buyers in Singapore and Hong Kong. In America the rattan usually goes directly to the machines which strip and cut it for the varied purposes to which it is to be put. These range from thongs used in tying ski-shoes to huge brooms for electrically driven snow sweepers.

The export of this product from Celebes has increased so rapidly within the past few years that the end of the usable supply here is almost in sight. Even now the cutters must penetrate far into the interior of the island, which is wild and little explored, and this increases the difficulty of getting the rattan to the coast. Other sources of supply are being investigated. The Moluccas and the Spice Islands and the vast island of New Guinea are likely to provide those sources, and it is possible also that varieties in other islands not yet considered commercially valuable will be turned to use.

VATICAN CONSIDERS CONSULAR SYSTEM

ROME (AP)—La Tribuna on Aug. 12 reported that the Vatican is considering the appointment of consuls or individuals to function as such in countries where the Holy See now is represented by papal Nuncios.

The necessity for having consuls to represent the interests of individuals in Vatican City is said to have been shown by difficulties arising over the personal effects of the late Cardinal Vannutelli after his passing on.

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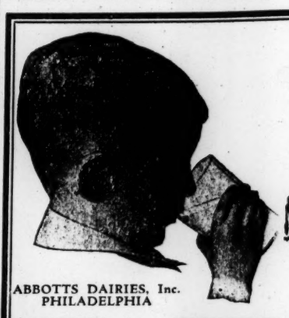
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By ELENE FOSTER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

AT LAST the curtain has risen on the second semiannual fashion pageant of 1930, and although only a very few of the Parisian dressmaking houses have, as yet, disclosed their secrets, we can deduce from these few a hint or two as to the trend of the new fashions for the autumn and winter.

In the first place, we can speak pretty definitely on the important subject of the length of the winter skirt. This remains exactly as it was in the summer frocks. The skirts of sports costumes are three or four inches below the knee, of street costumes 13 or 14 inches from the ground (never longer), and there is a leeway of several inches in the length of the skirt of the afternoon frock depending on the material of which it is made and the occasion on which it is to be worn. Even the most extreme of these, however, does not reach to the ankle. Paris evening frocks are always ankle or instep length. There are no longer uneven points or tabs, although the majority of the evening gowns could not be said to have an "even hemline," for often they are cut up a wee bit at the front to allow of freer movement, and in some cases they touch the floor at the back, and gowns for formal evening functions often have one or two long narrow tabs at the back which trail on the floor forming a train.

The normal waist line still prevails, but it is now taken as a matter of course and never stressed or "featured." If a belt is worn, this is never pulled in to emphasize the waist line, but merely follows the curve of the figure. In other frocks the material is so molded to the figure that one is not conscious of the demarkation of the waist.

From the collections which I have seen thus far, it seems that the tendency to overelaboration of trimming which was noticeable in the preceding collections has been "nipped in the bud," for the new clothes are much less ornate and, if one may use the expression, "saner." Skirts are fuller and except for dressy afternoon and evening wear, without frills or ruffles. They still fit tightly about the hips and begin to flare from halfway between the hip and knee or even lower. Bodices are still rather snugly fitted but there is also a revival of what we used to call "semi-fitting" gowns, built on princess lines. This is seen especially in the tailored street frocks of tweed or similar woolen materials. There are rumors that a great deal of attention is to be given to the sleeve, but, as yet, I have seen nothing to confirm this. However, between 30 and 40 of the great dressmaking houses will show their new models during the coming fortnight, so that by the time that the next article goes westward, I shall be able to speak with more authority on several subjects.

At the present moment I can tell you only of the novelties which were shown yesterday afternoon by Mme. Chantal, one of the really great designers of feminine fashions, and by M. Heim, whose house has an excellent reputation for furs and fur-trimmed garments, and who has recently added frocks to his collection. In both these houses, I was especially interested in seeing the use of the new materials of which I wrote you a short time ago. The new loosely woven tweeds with outstanding "splotches" of black or white, which look so heavy and yet are really extremely soft and supple in the hand, were used in great variety by both these designers. In the collection of M. Heim these goods were used for the long, fur-trimmed coat and, in several models, for the plain, tailored frock as well. In Mme. Chantal's collection it was the outstanding material for the street and morning costume, often combined with other materials, as for example, a skirt of tan-colored tweed had a bodice of plain tan duveteen with a belt of the tweed and a long coat and skirt of plain brown tweed had a bodice of red jersey with a brown leather belt.

Much Tweed

Several of the street costumes shown by Mme. Chantal consisted of a long tweed coat, a skirt of the same material, a short belted jacket of a different tweed and a tucked-in blouse of still another color in jersey or other fine woolen goods. For instance, a long tobacco brown tweed coat with a brown fox collar was worn with a skirt of the same material, a short, belted jacket of red, brown and beige spotted tweed and a blouse of beige jersey.

The short jacket, sometimes pinched in at the waist line giving the faintest suggestion of a "basque," sometimes worn with a narrow leather belt, was a feature of the street costumes of this designer. There was one charming costume which consisted of a tailored frock of beige tweed, made with a rather full, godeted skirt and a jacket of apple-green duveteen which had an interesting arrangement of a narrow scarf of the same green material, which encircled the neck and was thrust through two slits at the front. This jacket was fastened with square, green glass buttons and the touch of green was carried out in the narrow green suede belt and the diagonal row of the same green glass buttons on the front of the bodice of the frock. This costume seemed to me especially appropriate for the college girl.

The overblouse or jumper was conspicuous in Mme. Chantal's collection, a bit shorter and fitted a little more to the figure than formerly and always worn with a belt.

Brown was unquestionably the predominating color for the street costumes and the lighter shades of green-apple, almond, yellow chartreuse and pea-green for the evening. A simple but very smart street costume consisted of a short, loose jacket of moleskin dyed a warm dark brown and a plain, double-breasted frock of heavy dark brown woolen crepe worn with a bright blue leather belt.

Evening Gowns and Wraps

The new soft, Lyons velvet of which I wrote you, was used by Mme. Chantal for several evening gowns and wraps. One of these in a dull pink consisted of a round cape reaching just below the knees with a big, brown fox collar and a frock with a skirt with "false godets" stitched on either side so that they stood out rather like organ pleats and a bodice with an extremely high neck for an evening frock, reaching just to the collar bones and stitched at the top to give the impression of a yoke covering the tops of the shoulders and with a bow of the velvet at one side of the front. Pea-green velveteen was used for several evening gowns and wraps and there were two lovely evening gowns of shimmering black panne velvet.

The absence of navy blue (in fact of blue in any shade) was very noticeable in both the collection of Mme. Chantal and of M. Heim. Brown, green, black and a dark red, more on the cardinal than wine shade, are, from what we have gathered thus far, to be the fashionable winter colors.

The fur-trimmed coats which M. Heim showed us yesterday, were severely cut in long, straight lines, without flares or godets, with high, double collars standing well out at the back of the neck so as not to interfere with the brim of the hat, and deep cuffs, reaching in most cases to the elbow. Astrakhan, breitchwanz, beaver, lynx, fox and galyak are the furs used for trimming. Tweed and similar heavy woolen materials are used for the street coat but the dressier afternoon garments are of broadcloth, leda or duveteen. Besides the fur collar and cuffs M. Heim often trims the coat with a deep V, a triangular piece at the side or wide bands of the fur placed diagonally.

The short jacket in astrakhan, Persian lamb and seal has returned to favor and there are several of these in the Heim collection, cut with a slightly rippled basque, as a rule. There is a charming costume which consists of a black velvet skirt, a jacket of black velvet combined with fine black astrakhan and a blouse of green and gold lamé.

Among the long fur coats are several of shaded gray astrakhan, worn over a frock of gray crepe de Chine or fine woolen material, with a perky little beret of the fur and others of shaded beaver, summer ermine and, of course, the ever-popular mink, and there is a very smart one of black galyak sewn in horizontal bands. And there are gorgeous evening wraps of the new Lyons velvet with fluffy collars of fox or lynx, several of which, in black, have scarfs and cuffs of white ermine.

These Hats Suggest Some of the Lines Which Will Come In With Autumn. They Are Shown by Bonwit Teller, New York.

Style Terms Traced to Antiquity

TWO words, "peplum" and "panier," now used as dressmaking terms, have interesting derivations. The former comes from the ancient Greek and describes a garment, which, though apparently having little in common with the present-day peplum dress, gives some plausible reason for the modern use of the word. The ancient Greek prototype, while long and close-fitting, was girdled above the hipline and some old drawings show the garment pulled out somewhat from under or over the girdle to form the ruffled effect now associated with the word. The modern peplum introduces width and fullness into an otherwise straight garment, changing the silhouette in exactly the same way as did the irregular fullness, either above or below the girdle of the ancient Greeks.

The derivation of the word "panier" brings before one an entirely different picture. The word originally referred to saddle baskets made in pairs to be easily slung over the back of an animal. Bread was so often carried in these baskets that they gradually became known as "paniers" or bread-baskets from the Latin word "panis," from which has come the more familiar "pain" (bread) of the French language. These twin baskets were sometimes carried over the shoulders of the one who was delivering bread and sometimes suspended on each side of the body, from a belt. This position is almost identical with the modern side drapery known as "paniers" and also describes the arrangement of trimming adjusted in "panier" outline.

Choosing Office Wardrobes

IV—Necessary Planning

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AS IN many standardized pleasantries, there is reason in a woman's propensity for "window shopping." In large cities, at least, window displays exhibit the most modishly fashioned clothes and the smartest accessories against a background defining their proper occasion. Here we have three important points in what might be called a dress education.

At the moment of writing, a Fifth Avenue store in New York utilizes its four large windows for separate dress collections. One offers a display of sports outfits; the second shows town clothes; while the other two are devoted to late afternoon and evening toilettes, all with proper gadgets and settings. Another important wardrobe emporium has windows on two sides filled with costume groups for every day period, from the lounging robe for early morning to night wear.

Clothes Education

The discriminating young business woman knows the value of shopping with her eyes before she buys. It is quite possible that such displayed wares are beyond her pocketbook, but at least she is informed as to what is correct and suitable before she hunts special sales and the shops that copy models at reduced prices.

The dress budgets discussed in previous articles in this series stressed the economy of buying at sales, and it is obvious that to buy bargains wisely, one must be informed as to what is worth buying. This is particularly true of the business girl who, perforce, must do her wardrobe marketing at the noon hour or on crowded Saturday afternoons.

In the rest rooms of large office buildings one is struck with a nice freemasonry as to clothes, a sort of exchange of dress and style information. Perhaps a girl comes in with the remark that she "must have a gown to wear to her sister's wedding and positively her limit is eighteen dollars." Another girl pops into the conversation with an advertisement cut from a morning paper, to the effect that an exclusive shop is offering its imported models from $18 up. Another girl volunteers a card that will get the bearer the privilege of buying at wholesale, and others join the group in a similar spirit of helpfulness.

The sister of the bride will undoubtedly find a lovely frock for her $18. As this is an occasion frock, it is to be hoped she has a sum put aside for such a contingency. Also another question arises; will this purchase fit into the rest of her wardrobe?

Dressing With a Color Scheme

A nationally known home economist reports that a weak side of bargain buying is the temptation to invest in a garment that does not accord with anything else on hand, therefore, demanding further outlay for wrap, hat and accessories. This is a point that logically leads to the advisability of dressing on a color scheme, a tried formula with many women of experience in dressing well on a limited income.

Modern dyeing offers so many shades that a wardrobe built on one or two major colors is by no means monotonous. As blue and brown are smart and almost universally becoming, let us give a little consideration to these tones. Brown can be worn with all the tan shades and blends easily with certain rose tones. A touch of green with brown is interesting, and no matter what is the color combination selected, brown or tan accessories, such as stockings, shoes and bag, are always correct.

In blue one has a gamut of tones from baby-blue, turquoise, lavender and green-blue to French-blue and the always useful navy. Certain shades of blue and brown go so well together that a complete day wardrobe for the four seasons can be built on these two colors.

The history of an expensive mid-season tailored suit bought at one-half its initial price, illustrates how one might start a color scheme formula with a single good purchase. The suit in question was of a heavy wool material in a dull shade of old rose, the long coat trimmed with a light brown fox collar. Against this background any shade of light brown and many rose shades could be combined.

As a suit, it was worn with two blouses, one of plain old rose satin and the other of a silk, patterned in tan and rose. The long coat served as an outer garment with two silk frocks patterned in contrasting shades. Two hats, one of tan felt and one of velvet matching the suit material, were chosen and bags included one of tapestry, one of tan leather and a third, a dressy pouch affair, of old rose moiré.

Convention as well as taste has made the black-and-white outfit popular with French mondaines, and never more so than this season. No color scheme is so well described by the term "chic." All black, however, is less generally becoming to the American type than to the French. The initial price is also to be considered, for black is smart only when style and material are impeccable.

Charge Accounts

Home economists and others consulted are doubtful as to the economic advantages of a charge account for the business girl. One argument is that it may prevent possessing a liquid fund to spend to advantage at a store not covered by the charge account.

Some business girls overcome this drawback by subscribing to a central buying organization which offers a charge account at a wide group of good stores. Within this group a girl shops where she likes, charging her purchases to the central organization, to which she pays her monthly bills. Such a service is naturally confined to a girl with good business credentials, who can be counted on to pay her bills promptly.

While there is nothing against the convenience of this system, or charge accounts in general, there are many experienced advocates of the cash system. It is, undoubtedly, the safest policy for a beginner in the business world.

A tried system is saving for an unexpected purpose a certain sum from the dress allowance. This may be an occasion gown "for my sister's wedding," as related above, or a wise investment in a winter coat some months before it is needed. To buy for the future as well as for today and to make "clothes investments" are essential policies, as are also a knowledge of what is correct style and good value and a selection of a certain color scheme, more or less elastic. To possess cash, or credit for an unexpected opportunity is of great importance.

How coming fashions will affect the 1930-31 wardrobe of the business girl will be considered in a future article.

[The fifth article of this series of six will appear next Wednesday.]

Bracelets Are Gay

THE vogue for short sleeves and capelets is an attractive style in more ways than one. It is responsible, primarily, for many interesting fashions in bracelets. Bracelets of galalith, carved wood in glowing colors, and prystal are worn extensively with simple sports dresses. Flexible bracelets of enamel and metal are equally popular.

Wide pearl bracelets composed of six or more circlets of pearls in varied colors as well as prystal add the requisite touch of smartness to the evening costume when they are slipped over the 16-button length kid evening glove.

Adapting Styles to Types

By FRANCES CUSHING HALL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HOW many times in the last year have we looked at a group of women and said to ourselves, "The new styles are so trying!" Then again we have seen a woman who looked very smart in the new fashion and we have changed our idea about it. If we stop to analyze the situation, we shall usually find that our objection is the result of either poor adaptation of the fashion to the individual who is wearing it or of imperfect fit, not be overwhelmed by her clothes, then she may dare to accentuate her height by wearing dresses with a vertical feeling. The slim figure should, with the present styles, have her clothes fitted quite closely or she will look baggy, and that is certainly a most inappropriate attribute for her.

Wide World Photos
Flowered Chiffon in Tones of Gray and Blue From the House of Jean Regny.

If Not Slim

The matronly figure, in spite of the objection to the modern fashion which one continually hears, can be as well gowned in this style as in any other type. It is only necessary to give the individual figure thought and plan the gown to enhance the best features. The French have long since discovered that it is much better to bring out one's good points than to try to cover the less attractive ones. Take, for instance, the figure which is larger above the waistline and has small hips. A dress planned for her would accentuate the hips by having a close-fitting yoke or skirt which would show the hips to advantage. The waist of this gown might have a surplice line and should be plain, as additional trimming draws attention to that part of the dress. The proportion of the length of the skirt and the blouse must be determined so that the skirt is the least bit more prominent, but care must be taken not to do this too obviously.

Camouflaging the Waistline

With the reverse figure, that one where the hips are larger, the natural waistline must be used with discrimination. One should be very careful to avoid a short-waisted effect. There are several ways to do so, such as using a girdle, the top of which comes to the natural waistline and the width of which carries it low enough to make the proportion between blouse and skirt correct. The real or simulated bolero, the hanging panels from the shoulders, capes, etc., all tend to add length to the waist. By cutting the blouse in such a way that it attaches to the skirt so that there is not a straight line about the waist or by blousing the waist to soften the waistline, one emphasizes the smaller part of the figure. This type should have the greater part of any trimming on the blouse of the dress.

If each woman would use a little of her ability to decide the type of clothes which are most suitable for her type and then with that as a basis choose her wardrobe, there would be fewer unfortunate figures. One of the important things about the present styles that must be remembered if one cares to look even passably dressed is that the gown must be fitted to the person who is to wear it. There is no place for the costume which looks as if it were borrowed for the occasion. The fashion as it is today requires more thought than it has in the past few years, but in return rewards one with more individuality.

for the present style demands a well-fitted garment. If the woman stops to consider her type, there is bound to be a style to suit it, for this is a time of individuality in dress. One rejoices in the lack of uniformity and feels delight in the chance to exert a little originality. Of course, this necessitates a bit of thought and time, but, in the opinion of many women, the results justify it.

Let us consider a few types and the possibility of adapting the new mode to them. First take the tall, slim type. She it is who can wear her waistline at its natural point or above if she chooses, and on whom the peplum appears at its best. She may wear double tiers on her skirt or many rows of horizontal ruffles. If she has an exceptionally good figure or a striking personality, so that she herself will

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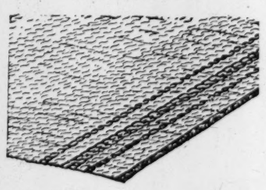

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THE HOME FORUM

How My Library Grows

AFTER considering the subject from every point of view, I have arrived at an irrevocable conclusion: there are only three good reasons for buying books. That is to say, there are only three good reasons why I should buy books. Others may buy books because they are recent publications, or best sellers, or because of the adroit salesmanship of the young lady in the bookshop, or for the satisfaction of adding something to the bookseller's profits and the author's royalty check. Admittedly, these are good reasons why others should buy books, but they are at the same time excellent reasons why I should not. For underlying all my book buying is a desire for comrades and friends.

Now friendship implies a desire on the part of two people to seek each other's society for mutual satisfaction and enjoyment. We encounter many people in the course of our daily affairs whom we make no effort to meet again, because we know that our interests lie too far apart for pleasant intercourse. A popular young person has informed us that "first impressions are dreadfully important"; and he is right to the extent that if a first impression leaves us indifferent, we seldom seek a second. But if the first impression is wholly agreeable, we see to it that there shall be a second and a third; and if these subsequent meetings are attended with increasing pleasure, our acquaintance soon ripens into friendship. A happy contact has been established which may be renewed whenever either of us has something to say to the other.

My first reason for buying books is analogous: the book and I have become friends, and wish to be able to communicate with each other at a moment's notice. As we cannot make use of the means customarily employed to establish communication between human beings, the only way for us to accomplish our purpose is to live under the same roof.

I may first meet the book in question through the kindly offices of another friend or the humbler medium of the public library. Whether we shall ever stand on a more intimate footing is not determined until I have read it through. Then, if I merely close it and put it down, the author will hardly be the richer because we have met. But if I am impelled to turn back to the beginning, or to some part which has particularly captivated me, the author may safely count on an increase of reputation if not of income. I shall buy the book myself, and recommend it to my friends, and put my own copy into immediate circulation. It would be pleasant to think that the friends who borrow it may buy it, too; but as I have yet to meet anybody who shares this idiosyncrasy for buying books he has already read, my interest probably does not swell the author's yearly receipts by more than the royalty for a single volume.

To become a part of my library, then, a book must be of such a nature as to persuade me to a second reading. The first reading is a mere introduction; further intimacy is based on a desire to meet again. I have read books which nothing could induce me to open a second time; and to offer them a permanent place on my shelves would be as sagacious a proceeding as to assemble a party of guests none of whom spoke any language I could understand.

Fortunately for the makers and sellers of books, the pursuit of friendship is seldom the impelling motive in book buying. Most purchasing is the result of a coincidence between the desire to read something and lists of Latest Publications. A popular author, a provocative title, or the descriptive enthusiasm of the jacket may severally commend a book for purchase; and the books so chosen are usually read once, and then consigned to shelves where they remain in aristocratic solitude, their perennial youthfulness unmarred by the frequent touch of appreciative hands.

My books suffer a harder fate. As soon as they enter my possession, they cease to belong to the leisure class. The oldest among them are gray with the soot of many cities; the newest will soon become so. They are companions whose ability to entertain is inexhaustible; familiarity with them breeds neither contempt nor monotony, but delight. For it is only mediocrity which tires; good work cannot pall. Indeed, the sine que non of a masterpiece is ability to command admiration that shall be both universal and enduring; and although I cannot claim the title of masterpiece for all these friends of mine, most of them have complied with the requisite to the extent of pleasing many people besides myself and other generations besides my own.

Sufficient justification for enduring friendship, and so, for purchase, may be also found in a book's rarity, antiquity, or other distinguishing feature; or in a well-established reputation founded on historic interest or the approval of the ages. Its honorable position in the world of letters is in itself a sound basis for future friendship; and without other introduction, I may buy it. Or a book may recommend itself on the strength of its illustrations alone. Ever since I can remember, beautifully illustrated books were bought by my family and enjoyed by me, and by such of my friends as I could inveigle into spending an afternoon on a sofa with Arthur Rackham, Howard Pyle, Boutet de Monvel, or Edmond Dulac on their small laps. Later Wyeth became an incentive to purchase when coupled with Kingsley or Stevenson. Still later, Hugh Thomson and C. E. Brock furnished additional arguments to those already inherent in the works of Jane Austen, Fanny Burney, and Miss Mitford.

Nowadays the art of illustrating is too nearly confined to children's books; most fiction is too transient to justify illustration, and illustrators of peculiar ability are rare. But I have often wanted to meet my friends of maturer years made visible with something of the vividness and charm which Wyeth has brought to Treasure Island, Arthur Rackham to Peter Pan, Howard Pyle to Robin Hood, and Dulac to The Arabian Nights. Were I so to meet Dick Heldar, or Prue Sarn, or My Aunt Jenipher, or Mrs. Packletide and her tiger, or others of a select but growing company, I would gladly part with that mythical coin, my last farthing, in order to persuade them to take up their residence with me. But lacking illustrators of adequate sympathy and skill, these friends must remain invisible to any eyes save those of the imagination. Meanwhile, that portion of my library dedicated to fine illustration is enriched by an increasing company of pirates, adventurers, snow queens, dancing princesses, and by Winnie-the-Pooh.

Honest self-consideration should be at the basis of one's choice of books. Except as gifts, one buys books only to please oneself; and if they do not fill that office, they have been bought in vain. But there is an occasion which calls for the purchase of a book at first sight, regardless of what its literary or artistic merits may prove to be; and this occasion, though prompted by the pleasure it gives the purchaser, may also involve a desire to increase the sale of that particular book. It occurs when one meets a book written by a friend. The familiar name on the jacket calls "Come buy!" louder than any hawker ever cried his wares, and with irresistible appeal: the book and I go home together. If I did not intend to read it, I should still buy it for the sake of the recollections which that name evokes. As the emissaries through whose pages my friends are brought vividly before me, their books cannot fail to be my friends, too. It is a happy privilege for me to make room for them on my shelves, and through them to renew old and cherished acquaintance whenever I will.

And that, though not the only reason, is surely a sufficient one for buying the books of a friend. I should like to think a similar motive would impel my friends to buy my books—had I written any. B. B. B.

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Wild Rose Reveille

Rose, rose, so delicately blown
Of earth's sweet exhalation and of sky's,
Spring's rhythm stayed a moment, to be shown
Petalled for any wanderer's surprise,

I think you smile at someone so engrossed
That he must need a wakening by flower
To see this world, this freshness daily lost,
This miracle, yet common to its hour.

I hear and I shall heed the soundless bell
You ring within my heart; the plodding mood
Vanishes at the peal of beautiful,
And suddenly this dusty way is good.

E. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Contrasts

A little girl in a garden gay
Played by herself the whole long day,
Serenely happy.

The scent of flowers in that garden old—
Lavender, lad's love, wall flowers gold—
Mingled with thyme, low hedges of box—
Circling fruit trees and bright-hued phlox.

Her friend the brook ran under the wall
Making a lovely waterfall;
By little bridges she crossed its way
To trim cut lawns with borders gay,

And under a rhododendron tree
Her house was hidden—no one could see—
The twigs and leaves made a carpet fair,
Swinging seats hung on branches bare.

Her other house was a rocky nook
By cedar trees and near the brook.
There she could sit on the gray stone wall
Hearing with joy the ceaseless call
Of rooks that cawed in their nests on high,
Of lambs and sheep; their distant cry
Leading her on through the farm at hand
To fern-clad hills of Westmorland.

* * *

A woman lives in a city gray—
Helping people the whole long day.
Her work is to raise them from their fears,
Soothe their sufferings, dry their tears—
Quietly happy; and though she seems
Far from the little girl of dreams,

Yet sometimes her thoughts are far away;
Memories flit across her day.
For the cry of lambs and cawing rooks,
Splashing murmur of stony brooks,
A hedge of box, or a gray stone wall,
A fern-clad hill, with rocks, may call.
The years slip away, the burdens fall,
She forgets the strenuous world at hand,
Playing again in childhood's land.

EDITH DOYLE.

Hidden in a South Sea Island

Sunset found a little tramp steamer cutting through the placid waters of the sapphired Mediterranean. Vague outlines on the shore quickly faded from sight. An island appeared that sloped upward to a cloud-crowned peak. By dusk and by starlight the craft slowly moved to the shelter of a quiet cove. A hazy tropical moon shone down upon the placid waters and in the stillness the steamer was indeed "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." By moonlight, what had seemed dirty and grimy by day, was changed into a ship of silver and gold. The moon rose high and slowly a village rambling up a winding hillside unveiled itself. Here and there the landscape was dotted with chalk-white houses. Higher still the island revealed fields of grain wavering in the light breeze. The ship's eight-bells broke the night's stillness and reluctantly all turned below.

The early morning sun peered over the distant horizon turning the sky into blue. A breeze stirred the water into waves. Sea birds sailing overhead chattered their morning cries at this invasion of their freedom.

Over the expanse of blue water a boat with a single occupant separated itself from the shore line and swiftly approached the ship. It bore a native and in the bow of his boat there was fruit of every description. Childlike he began to display his wares. He sat motionless while the wild fruit was being consumed.

Looking to the island of Alboran, flooded with sunlight, one felt a desire to find some method by which the native would reveal its adventure and mystery. Although it was conveyed in broken Spanish he understood the mission that was being asked of him. He seemed reluctant, but fixed his gaze on a pearl-handled knife that had been used during breakfast. When it was handed to him a broad smile of delight spread over his features and he pointed the way to his boat.

The craft was soon pulled up on the sandy shore and he led the way to the village. Everyone seemed to be busy in the quiet, lazy manner that is characteristic of the tropics. In every street sounded the soft slap of the potter. In a score of cobbled-paved courts were newly baked jars heaped high, or being wound with straw for shipment. Other streets had open markets that overflowed with fruit. Above all was the noise of lolling carriages and the pattering of hempen sandals along sandy walks.

Outside the village the native plunged into the tangled undergrowth of the jungle. The stillness was broken only by the flutter of wings and the scamperings of wild creatures. The two stopped occasionally for a cool drink from springs and ate from wild mango trees. Suddenly the undergrowth parted and they were greeted by a roar and there, like a white veil, reflecting a million prisms of color, was a waterfall. It fell from a high copper-colored cliff into a deep pool of green, swirling water that twisted and played and ran away into the protecting forest. On one side of the high cliff, that consummate artist, nature, had carved her handiwork. The profile of a face watched quietly, and listened in mute wisdom of stone. Its gaze met the blue sky and guarded the temple with its silent presence. Out of the sky a streak of color shot, wavered, and after a moment settled at the water's edge, and a bird, magnificent in plumage, began to drink and play in the cool water; sending sparkling jewels in the air at each flutter of its wings.

All was quiet but for this. Everything had been forgotten in this array of glorious beauty. The native was crouched on bended knees watching the scene with an absorption that commanded admiration. Here he sought refuge; here he had found, in his simplicity, the secret of happiness. Humbly he had come, to accept that which is beautiful; he asked no more, and was content. Gravely the two turned to the jungle and the village. It was late afternoon and the heat had driven all but a few playful children to the shade of their huts.

With the sunset's transitory glow the steamer slowly left the island. A few gold stars appeared.

Courtesy of Mr. Cyrus Boutwell, Owner

The Music Lesson. From a Painting by Willem van Mieris

ONE of the valuable effects of the art of the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century is the realistic insight which it gives into the manners and customs of the times. From peasant home to burgomaster's mansion the artist has mirrored the people of his time in their natural environment. Especially is this true of the genre painters who so cleverly combined portraiture with landscape or interior backgrounds, or enlivened their out-of-door scenes with village festivals of weddings. Seascape and landscape, alike, have phases of human life to depict, and arts and crafts, as well as domestic industries and the costuming of the family, all have been more accurately and delightfully described by the painter's brush than with the story-teller's pen.

How much of human nature and characterization is exhibited in the painting called "The Music Lesson," by Willem van Mieris! One wonders whether the lady so exquisitely gowned is thinking of her own gracious self and her fine appearance, or whether she feels somewhat awed at the sternness of the music master as she tries to find the right tones on the strings of her instrument. Or, is it the inspiration of the music itself that gives the far-off look to her eyes and the half-serious expression to her face? Whether the artist intended to feature more strongly the lesson the master is imparting, or the aptitude of the pupil in grasping the subtleties of an oral music lesson, that which seems to have been most carefully wrought out is the costuming.

Both Willem van Mieris of Leyden, and his more celebrated father, Frans van Mieris the elder, loved to represent silks and satins, plate and jewels. Both aimed at an elevated style, and often their paintings show the most painstaking and minute finish of garments, draperies, and odd pieces like the delicately shaped silver pitcher on the table. The tray beneath the pitcher rests upon a heavily embroidered cloth, almost every stitch of which is given its rightful place in the scheme of the picture. The bit of brightness in the landscape background harmonizes very effectively with the light shades of the lady's gown, and, possibly, has a softening effect on the master's strong features.

In the painting of Dutch interiors great care was taken with the disposition of the light which may appear to come from several distinct sources. In the "Music Lesson" the composition is divided into foreground and distant planes of illumination, having the effect of mellowing the middle distances in order that neither shadows nor object-outlines should have a noticeable sharpness, but blend naturally with the main aspects of the picture.

The original painting, recently shown in an exhibit of Dutch paintings at the Denver Art Museum, is privately owned in Denver.

High in the Blue

You are a barn-swallow, high in the blue;
I am a kingfisher, looking at you
From my hole in the cliff. I hear you sing
Your exotic theme as you tilt your wing
For a dart up under the wooden piers
Of the old high bridge, now mossy with years.

Then fly to the south with your wings a-gleam
In the autumn haze, while I fish the stream!
For this is my home; and the notes I cry
Are born of the wind and the rain-drenched sky.

G. FRANK GOODFELLOW

"Melodia nel vostro cuore"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina a pagina 242 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", "guerreggia contro la spiritualità ed è la legge del peccato e della morte". Ma la canzone che sorge dalla comprensione spirituale della vera relazione dell'uomo con Dio partecipa della natura del divino Amore; e coll'imparare ad ascoltare questa vera melodia, le sue note pure faranno tacere le discordanze dell'ira, della passione, e del timore, e gli argomenti insistenti dello scoramento e dello scontento.

SI DICE che una persona si lamentasse con John Burroughs perchè non vi erano uccelli nel suo giardino. Il grande naturalista rispose: "Signora, ella deve anzitutto avere uccelli nel suo cuore prima di poterli vedere nel suo giardino"; indi le indicò parecchie varietà di uccelli della cui presenza non si era resa conto, e le canzoni dei quali essa non aveva udito.

Nella sua epistola agli Efesi, S. Paolo dice: "Cantando, e salmeggiando col cuor vostro al Signore"; e studiando questo passo ci si rende conto che soltanto coll'avere questa canzone spirituale nel nostro cuore è possibile manifestarne la dolcezza nella nostra vita quotidiana. La melodia nel cuore è il risultato di gioia spirituale, quella gioia che nasce dalla comprensione della vera relazione dell'uomo con Dio. Per mezzo dell'insegnamento della Scienza Cristiana il fatto dell'inseparabilità e dell'unità di Dio e della Sua idea, l'uomo, viene resa così chiara che tutti coloro che vogliono farlo possono comprenderlo ed utilizzarne le meravigliosa possibilità. È interessante notare che in un passo che precede quello citato sopra l'apostolo espresse il comando: "Risvegliati, tu che dormi, e risorgi da' morti", aggiungendo la promessa che "Cristo ti risplenderà". È dunque chiaro che un risveglio dal pensare materiale è il primo requisito. Alcuni hanno forse appreso che questo risuscitare dai morti è cosa che può accadere soltanto nel futuro; ma le parole di S. Paolo: "Ciò a che la carne pensa, ed ha l'animo, è morte", mostrano chiaramente che questo risuscitare è un processo mentale, che comincia al momento in cui cominciamo a renderci conto che la vita è spirituale, non materiale; e questo risuscitare continua fino a che tutto il pensare di origine terrestre viene sostituito da uno stato d'animo spirituale. Nella proporzione colla quale la coscienza ridesta diviene illuminata dal Cristo, Verità, che Gesù venne a rivelare all'umanità, il pensiero si innalza dalle credenze materiali, e la melodia della gioia risuona nel cuore.

Un dizionario definisce la parola "melodia" quale "una disposizione di singole note in una successione musicalmente espressiva". Quando cerchiamo di analizzare la vera melodia nei nostri cuori, troveremo forse che la dolce nota della gratitudine per l'amore di Dio e per la Sua continuata presenza viene per prima. Questa può essere seguita da benignità, il desiderio di attestare la nostra gratitudine col mostrare amore per i nostri compagni umani. Tenera sollecitudine è incompatibile coll'egoismo; così la generosità può essere la nota seguente nella nostra melodia spirituale.

La purezza del pensiero reca pace; e chi ha questa canzone di gratitudine, benignità, e pace nel suo cuore sarà un pacifico, che possiede il coraggio di biasimare le pretese del male, e l'affetto spirituale che versa olio e vino nella ferita e dona generosamente il balsamo della consolazione, l'ispirazione del veritiero pensare. In tal guisa l'errore è separato dal nostro concetto degli altri, e l'uomo è visto quale il diletto figlio del Padre.

La melodia nel cuore non può essere udita in mezzo alla fragorosa disarmonia dell'asserzione di sè stessi, e possiamo sforzarci in vano di udirla nella chiave minore del dispregio di sè stessi. L'amore per sè stessi, in quale che sia di questi due modi si manifesti, è una parte del "diamante dell'errore", che, come Mrs. Eddy dice

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Written in Early Autumn at the Pool of Sprinkling Water

In Autumn, when the landscape is clear, to float over the wide, water ripples,
To pick the water-chestnut and the lotus flower with a quick, light hand!
The fresh wind is cool, we start singing to the movement of the oars.

The clouds are bright; they part before the light of dawn; the moon has sunk below the Silver River.
Enjoying such pleasure for ten thousand years—
Could one consider it too much?

—CHAO TI OF HAN, "The Bright Emperor." English version by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH and AMY LOWELL, in "Fir-Flower Tablets."

Avenida Rio Branco

Rio is on a landlocked gulf, named by Indians "Hidden Water." From the outside the entrance is hardly perceptible, for islands hide it. . . .

From my stateroom window the first glimpse was of a superb mountain range rising into rose-colored clouds. Small jade-green islands appeared in the foreground, then the mighty moundlike sentinel of Sugar Loaf rock. There was something Chinese about the exquisite, great, fantastic beauty of the scene, as if it had been painted by an artist on an old kakemono. Wondrous steep peaks with strangely molded contours—bays reaching out of bays of opal water—and beyond a heavenly city that seemed carved of alabaster. . . .

As we tied up to the superb dock—the finest I ever saw—at the foot of Avenida Rio Branco, silver fish were jumping out of the water. Schools of sardines scuttled about, and also robalinbo and guanana. . . .

At this long, terraced dock we took a motor and drove up the Avenida Rio Branco, the rather splendid main thoroughfare of the city, with its handsome business blocks and clubs in varied architecture, and its luxuriant trees, lining the sidewalks. . . .

Here, as in many parts of the city, the sidewalks are laid out in black-and-white mosaic—an unusual effect. Off this main boulevard stretch narrow streets with offices and shops, and the stores of the commercial district. Rua Ouvidor, the fashionable shopping street, on which no vehicle are allowed, is crowded all day with throngs of people milling about.

The splendid Avenida comes again to the sea front near the Monroe Palace—a replica of the Brazilian Building at the St. Louis Exposition. . . .

Beyond are carried the fine embankments of the Beira-Mar, with a glorious prospect across Gamboa Bay and the harbor to the distant mountains. This drive along the sea front is bordered by a wide park of trees and flowers with fine monuments, and extends for miles, curving along the sea walls and beaches; it passes villas set back in deeply-foliaged gardens . . . it continues on by Botafogo and far out around by Copacabana with its crescent beach edging the green Atlantic. — ISABEL ANDERSON, in "Circling South America."

"Melody in your heart"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS said that someone complained to John Burroughs that there were no birds in her garden. The great naturalist answered, "Madam, you must first have birds in your heart before you can see them in your garden;" and he then pointed out to her several varieties of birds of whose presence she had been quite unaware, and whose songs she had not heard.

In his epistle to the Ephesians, Paul speaks of "singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord;" and as this passage is studied it becomes evident that only as we have this spiritual song in our hearts is it possible to bring out its sweetness in our daily living. Melody in the heart is the outcome of spiritual joy, that joy which is born of the understanding of man's real relation to God. Through the teaching of Christian Science the fact of the inseparability and unity of God and His idea, man, is made so plain that all who are willing to do so can understand it and utilize its wonderful possibilities. It is interesting to note that in a passage preceding the one quoted above the apostle expressed the command, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead," adding the promise that "Christ shall give thee light." So, it is clear that an awakening from material thinking is the first requirement. Some may have been taught that this arising from the dead is something which can come to pass only in the future; but Paul's words, "To be carnally minded is death," show clearly that this arising is a mental process, commencing the very moment we begin to understand that life is spiritual, not material; and this awaking continues until all earth-born thinking is replaced by spiritual-mindedness. In the proportion that the awakened consciousness becomes enlightened by the Christ, Truth, which Jesus came to reveal to humanity, thought rises from material beliefs, and the melody of joy wells up in the heart.

A dictionary defines the word "melody" as "an arrangement of single notes in musically expressive succession." When we seek to analyze true melody in our hearts, we may find that the sweet note of gratitude for God's love and continual presence comes first. This may be followed by loving-kindness, the desire to attest our gratitude by showing love to our fellow men. Tender thoughtfulness is incompatible with self-seeking; so, unselfishness may be the next note in our spiritual melody.

Purity of thought brings peace; and the one who has this song of gratitude, loving-kindness, and peace in his heart will be a peacemaker, possessing the courage to rebuke the claims of evil, and the spiritual affection which pours oil and wine into the wounded sense and gives freely the balm of consolation, the inspiration of true thinking. Thereby error is separated from one's concept of others, and man is seen as the loved son of the Father.

Melody in the heart cannot be heard amid the blaring discord of self-assertion, and we may listen for it in vain in the minor key of self-depreciation. Self-love, whether manifested in either of these ways, is a part of "the adamant of error," which, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 242 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death." But the song which springs from the spiritual understanding of man's real relation to God partakes of the nature of divine Love; and as we learn to hear this true melody its pure notes will silence the discords of anger, passion, and fear, and the insistent arguments of discouragement and discontent.

The logical result of this spiritual song is thanksgiving, and many a student of Christian Science has proved that error of every kind is routed by sincere thankfulness. Let one begin to count his blessings, and he will discover so much for which to be thankful that no pretext will be found for the enumeration of troubles. We all have to awake out of the heaviness and ingratitude of the so-called carnal mind that deaden the sense of thanksgiving and center thought on the burdens of error's own making. But whatever argument is presented, our God is with us, enfolding, upholding, and blessing with His loving presence each one of His children. Shall we not then echo the words of the Psalmist, "The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart trusted in him, and I am helped: therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth; and with my song will I praise him"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

West Country

Great distinction marked the heath of Waterbrook, where it rolled aloft amid pine and furze and eagle fern, to western boundaries, whence fell the land abruptly. Beneath, there spread an immense vision of the county under autumn sunshine that soaked its bosom with radiance. To the south rose Woodbury and Haldon heights with Dartmoor spread like a veil above them, while northerly ascended Exmoor, and the cup that these saliences (made) was chased by a myriad fields and enamelled with forests, all flowing together in a sea of billows great and small. For the undulations of the land beneath this huge tessellation were apparent, and they rolled in an orderly pattern wrought by the hand of human generations through a thousand years. Harvest was gathered, but many a mile of shorn stubble glimmered amid the permanent grasses, while green and glaucous green of mangel and swede shone in their hour brighter than the meadows. There spread also the dusty pink of arable land broken once again by the plough, and waiting for winter wheat.

Nests of farm stacks and farmsteads rose beside them; here whole hamlets struggled or clustered; here the silver of a river or trailing feathers of steam streaked earth; but trees . . . clothed the scene in a fashion solid and enduring. Their riches spread in forests and broad woodlands by hill and dale; they thinned away, punctuating the hedgerows and lanes; they shadowed the high roads, massed by stream sides and on the bosoms of hills; they stood solitary or extended in great avenues upon parks and drives. The elm was paramount, with narrow stem spiring to her bosses. . . . Her rounded heads followed the bosoms of the clouds above them and echoed their pattern, where a north wind brushed with scattered vapours the blue, and cirri roamed leisurely aloft all paley grey and crested with silver.

As yet no autumn gold flashed upon the elms, but Waterbrook Heath flamed with the lesser furze and in the foreground of this great vision stood clumps of briar and thickets of thorn red and purple with aglet and sloe. The sward was nibbled to bright emerald, still dewy in shadow where the sun had not reached it; ragworts splashed the slopes, thistles tossed their down at every zephyr. — EDEN PHILLPOTTS, in "The Three Maidens."

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MARKET TONE HAS MARKED IMPROVEMENT

After Many Stocks Make New Lows for Year Rally Occurs

NEW YORK (AP)—The bear camp, usually populated by a select group of professional operators, began to resemble a public picnicking ground in today's stock market, and several of the original bears started to withdraw in annoyance, influencing a midday rally in share prices, after a further decline during the morning.

During the morning Bethlehem Steel, American Power & Light and J. I. Case sagged about 2 points to new 1930 lows, and Kennecott, Childs and Columbia Gas also recorded new bottom prices.

The rally was considerably extended in the afternoon dealings as short covering became more insistent. Stocks ilke American Can, Johns-Manville, Vanadium, Auburn Auto, Corn Products, Gillette, North American, Houston Oil and Warner Bros. Pictures sold 3 to more than 4 points above the Tuesday close.

There were gains of a couple of points in U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Electric, American & Foreign Power, Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck and Public Service of New Jersey. J. I. Case, which with several others had touched new low ground on the morning decline, showed a net advance of more than 12 points.

The close was strong. Sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

A tendency of trading volume to increase with a declining market, and to turn dull on advances, was a reversal of recent form, and was discouraging to the cause of higher prices, as the day's business news again failed to indicate much but the usual continuance of the July slack into early August.

The weekly steel trade reviews again sounded a flat note. Iron Age placed operations for the entire industry at 52 per cent of capacity, a drop of 2 per cent, and another new low for the year. Its composite prices showed further declines. The steel price was the lowest since February, 1922, and the pig iron price, since 1916.

Steel said that some effort might be made to stiffen steel prices within a few weeks, but saw no developments to indicate improvement in the colorless market, adding, "In fact, such adverse factors as drought, a sluggish retail market for automobiles, surplus railroad equipment, and declining foreign trade, are perhaps more accentuated."

Car Loadings Decline

The weekly freight car loadings figures, covering the week ended Aug. 2, showed a negligible decline from the previous week, amounting to little more than 1000 cars, but the trend was contrary to the normal seasonal tendency, and the movement of freight theoretically held at the lowest level since 1922, although the growth in motortruck transport since then probably warps the comparison.

The monthly statistics for stocks of refined copper were again a disappointment, showing another slight increase, despite the low price and curtailed operations. A member of the stock exchange remarked that it was a pity the surplus copper could not be fed to cattle in place of corn.

The weekly petroleum statistics alone provided a modicum of cheer. Gasoline stocks cut down 1,371,000 barrels to the lowest level since the beginning of the year. Average daily crude output was reduced 34,950 barrels to the lowest level in recent years. The curtailment program has made sufficient headway to give the industry hope of more satisfactory prices.

Commodity prices still showed considerable unsettlement. The cotton market again turned downward, the October position breaking below 12 cents a pound for the first time in four years. The failure of the grain markets to make notable recovery on the Government crop figures has also been discouraging.

Credit conditions remained about stationary, with call money again renewing at 2½ per cent, but available outside at 2 per cent.

Bonds Inactive

Showing little disposition to move from the high levels established in a long and arduous advance, bonds were fairly stationary today.

Dealings were restricted to investment issues, particularly of domestic corporations. Interest in railroad and utility bonds was about equally divided. Supply of legal issues has been nearly exhausted of late, and less active bonds ranking somewhat lower have become more prominent in the trading, advancing narrowly.

A further decline in the volume of new financing appears fairly certain this week, with nothing of consequence placed on the market thus far, and little in sight. Municipalities have had the field pretty much to themselves.

Legal rails were dull and firm. Canadian perpetual 4s, Big Four 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s G, Nickel Plate 4½s, St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s and 4s, Western Pacific 5s, Union Pacific 4s were among the most active rails which changed hands around the previous close. Some selling of St. Paul issues and Southern Pacific 4½s (Oregon Line) at small concessions appeared.

Utilities profited from a moderate inquiry. Hudson Company Gas 1st 5s established a new high, gaining more than a point. Niagara Falls Power 5s, General Cable 5½s, American Telephone 5½s were firm spots.

Foreign dollar bonds were very quiet and steady. Only nominal interest was shown in U. S. Governments, which were little changed.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK—New construction contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8 totaled $94,764,200, at a rate of $13,537,800 a business day, as compared with a daily rate of $14,135,700 for the previous month and $18,803,200 in August last year, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. For the year to Aug. 8 new construction undertaken in the same territory amounted to $3,100,306,000, compared with $3,811,642,500 for the like period last year.

COPPER STOCKS INCREASE

Refined copper stocks in the hands of North and South American producers and refiners Aug. 1 totaled 322,039 short tons, an increase of 5277 short tons over stocks of 316,762 tons July 1, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Total stocks of copper above ground Aug. 1 amounted to 564,251 tons, compared with 570,556 July 1 and 573,752 tons June 1.

NATIONAL TEA NET

National Tea Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $550,742 after federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on $2,000,000 5½ per cent preferred stock, to 75 cents a share on the 660,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,382,779, or $2.01 on common share based on the above number of shares, in the first half of 1929.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 13	Aug. 12
42¼	22	..	Abitibi	100	24	24	24	..
373⅜	217⅜	1.60	Adams Ex	1800	24¼	23⅝	24¼	23⅝
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	5700	108⅞	104⅛	108⅞	106
36	16	2e	Airway El	700	16½	16¼	16½	17
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1900	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	800	8	6½	6½	..
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	2500	20	19⅝	20	20
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	2500	244	241¼	244	244
68	48¼	3	Allis-Chal	3700	51⅞	50⅝	51⅜	50¼
3½	2½	..	Amal Lea	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
31½	18	2	Amerada	1600	24⅛	23½	24⅛	24⅜
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	31	30	31	30
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	62¼	62½	62½	..
55½	27	4m	Am Bosch	100	31½	34½	34½	35
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	300	43¾	42⅝	43¾	42⅜
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	15000	118	112	117½	113¾
147	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	148⅜	146⅜	148⅜	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Sov	500	16⅝	16	16½	15½
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	47⅜
69⅛	39	3	Am Chain	600	47	46¼	47	48
51¼	36⅝	2m	Am Chicle	300	40⅞	40	40	41
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	700	11½	10⅝	11½	11
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	600	35	33⅞	34¾	35
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	20100	64⅜	60⅜	63¾	61½
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	100	98	98	98	98
100⅜	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	93½	93½	93½	..
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	600	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
55⅜	28¾	2	Am Int Corp	900	32	30¾	32	31⅛
35	20	..	Am La Fr pf	10	15	15	15	..
105	41⅞	4	Am Loco	400	39	39	40⅛	40
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	200	93	92½	92½	93
14½	8½	..	Am Mach&Met	200	8	8	8	..
51½	30¼	1½	Am Metals	2200	30¾	29½	29½	31
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	75	75	75	..
1199⅝	723¼	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2500	76	72	76	74
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	200	102	101¾	102	102
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	..	84¾	84¾	84¾	81¼
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1300	24⅞	24	24	25
145	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	..	30	145	145	..
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	400	17½	16	17½	17⅜
100⅞	48	2§	Am Holl Mill	2600	53¾	51⅛	53¾	51¼
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	10400	63⅜	63	63⅜	63⅞
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	600	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	300	37	37	37	37½
33¼	18	3	Am Solv pf	200	19¼	19	19	19
116	100½	7	Am Stl pf	40	112¾	112	112	..
55½	42½	2	Am Stores	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	100	52	52	52	52½
27½	16	5	Am Tele&Cab	10	21	21	21	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	95000	205⅛	202⅛	205⅞	203½
141¾	113	8	Am Type	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	116
124⅞	78⅛	1e	Am Wat W	8400	83⅜	79¾	83	80
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
44¾	29½	4	Am Wool pf	100	38½	38½	38½	..
17⅞	6½	..	Anac Wire	200	30	30	30	30
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	17800	47¼	46	47⅞	47⅜
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	800	39⅜	39	39¾	40
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	1300	21⅜	20⅛	21⅜	21¼
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	200	19¾	19¼	19¾	19⅞
8⅛	4⅜	..	Armfl A	400	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
42⅜	28⅜	..	Armfl B	200	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	200	6	6	6	6½
167⅛	71½	4	Asso Apparl	300	35	34	35	35
50	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	31⅝
242½	194	10	Atchison	2200	211	208	211	208
65¼	50	5	Atl C&Wi pf	200	54½	54½	54½	54⅞
51⅜	30⅛	1e	Atl Refin	420	35⅜	34⅜	35⅜	35
27	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	1000	25¼	25¼	25⅜	28¾
265¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	7700	107¾	102½	107	103¼
10⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	1300	74¼	73	74	73⅜
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	2500	51½	51⅜	51½	51¼

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	3700	27¼	26⅜	27¼	26⅜
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	108½	108⅛	108½	..
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	1500	102¼	101	102	101¾
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	82	82	82	..
84¼	63	2½	Bangor & A	100	70	70	70	71
20⅜	13¾	2	Barker Bros	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
91	12	6½	Barker Br pf	160	76	75	76	..
34	20½	2e	Barnsdall A	400	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22½
92	67⅝	4	Beatrice	300	79½	79	79	78½
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	3900	5	3¾	4⅝	..
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	2500	29½	28⅜	29½	28⅝
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	600	42	40⅜	42	40⅝
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	28300	47⅜	45	47	46⅜
90	74	7	Blumenthal pf	40	80	80	80	78
69	28¼	3	Bohn Alum	200	30⅛	30⅛	30	1§30½
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	42900	75⅜	74⅜	75	75⅛
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	600	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	28¼
25⅜	13⅞	..	Briggs	1300	20¼	19⅝	20¼	19½
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	90⅝
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	200	13	13	13	13
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	1200	117	115	117	117
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	800	16	15⅞	16⅛	16
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	400	21½	21¼	21¼	21⅜
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	36¼	35¼	35½	35½
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	600	10¼	10	10	10¼
74	24¼	1.60	Bullard	1200	23	21½	23	21¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	300	27¼	27	27	27
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	32	31¼	32	..
46½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	200	35½	35½	35½	..
100	49	7	Bush T cfd	20	102¾	102½	103	102½
118	109⅛	7	Bush Bl's pf	10	116½	116½	116½	..
41¼	21⅜	.50	Butte Cop	200	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
112⅜	63¾	..	Byers	1600	63½	60⅛	63½	60⅞
114	108½	7	Byers pf	10	109	109	109	..

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	61½	61½	61½	61¾
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
30	17	2	Campbell	200	18⅞	18	18⅞	..
89⅞	48⅜	3	Calu & Ariz	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½
33⅜	13	1½	Cala & Hecla	600	14½	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	700	62⅜	61½	62⅜	62
226¾	173½	10	Can Pac	4700	178½	173½	176½	178¼
52¼	43	..	Can Pac new wi	10300	44¼	43	43⅞	44
28⅜	13	..	Capital Adm	100	15	15	15	13½
362¾	150¾	6	Case Thresh	32100	165	150	164⅝	152½
70¾	54	3	Caterpillar	4800	54¾	53½	64	64¾
60	9	..	Celotex	600	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	12½
65¾	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	800	47⅞	47	47⅞	46½
157⅜	51⅜	..	Cert-Teed	100	61½	61½	61½	62
677⅛	20¼	4.20	Checker Cab	4400	21⅞	19⅝	20	21
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1600	63	62½	63	63½
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	2800	45	44½	47⅝	..
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	23	3	3	3	3½
17⅜	8½	..	Chi Gt West	300	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	33½	33½	33½	32⅝
26⅜	19½	..	Chi Mail Ord	1000	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅛
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&StP pf	1300	20⅞	19⅝	19¾	19⅜
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	400	71	70	71	..
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	15
125⅛	90⅞	7	Chi RI	700	92	90⅝	92	90½
104⅜	98	6	Chi RI 6%	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	100⅛
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	25½	25½	25½	..
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	106½	106½	106½	..
46⅞	19	2.40	Childs	900	48⅜	48	48½	49
43	24	3	Chrysler	10000	27½	26⅛	27¼	27
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	42	40⅛	40⅝	40½
13¼	5⅝	⅛	City Stores	700	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	6½
44¼	25⅜	7	Clark Equip	100	29	29	29	30
191⅝	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1400	173	168⅛	173	169⅞
64⅝	50	2½	Col Palm	200	55½	55¼	55½	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	1100	20	19⅝	20	20
101	97	..	Col Pict pf	200	102	101	102	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	2700	46	44⅛	46	46
87	56	28	Colum Gas	16000	57¾	55	57	56
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109½	109½	109½	109½
199	108	6n	Col Carbon	2400	123	117½	123	117¾
137⅜	53⅜	4§	Col Graph	6400	103⅞	95½	103⅞	96
403¾	233⅜	2	Com Cr Inf	600	253½	251¼	253⅜	26
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr Inf	20	90	90	90	..
94	77⅛	6½	Com Cr Inf xw	30	90	90	90	..
443⅜	317⅜	3	Com Cred A	200	35½	35½	35½	36
27½	22	2	Com Cr of B	10	24	24	24	..
55	28¾	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	33	32⅜	33	34½
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	400	4⅛	4	4	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	11600	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	22⅜
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth So	1400	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13
104¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
193¼	101⅛	6	Conroleum	4800	111⅜	105⅜	109⅜	111¼
273⅜	153⅜	2	Con Film	400	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17½
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	200	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	19½
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	21900	103⅞	99¾	103½	101½
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	54	54	54	54
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	700	15	14¾	14½	14¼
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	22½	22½	22½	22½
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	10200	52	50	52	51⅜
37⅜	16⅛	..	Cont Dia Fib	3700	17½	16¼	16⅝	17¾
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	500	55	54⅜	54⅝	55½
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	2300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
30½	18¾	..	Cont Oil	3500	20¼	19½	20¼	20
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	20000	18¼	16⅛	18	18⅛
111⅜	84⅛	3e	Corn Prod	3600	87¾	83⅜	87¼	84½
33	15⅛	..	Cot'n	2600	16¾	16⅛	16¾	16⅞
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	200	48½	47	48½	47
93⅜	70½	5e	Crucible	1100	74	72¼	73	74½
117	104	7	Crucible pf	150	110¼	110	110	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	13	13	13	13½
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
65⅜	40⅞	..	Cub Am S pf	50	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	200	39½	39	39½	39¾
126⅛	103¼	6	Curtis Pub	200	110	110	110	..
147⅜	61⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	14200	65⅜	61½	65⅛	65⅜
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	11700	8⅞	7⅞	8⅜	8⅞
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	700	58⅜	58	58	58

—D—

43⅝	24½	..	Davison	1500	25	24½	24⅞	25
181	146	9	Del & Hud	200	156½	156	156	..
153	110¼	6e	Del Lac&W	300	113½	112¾	113½	113
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	3100	216	210	216	215
80	45	..	Deny RG pf	300	54	53½	54	54
42¾	21⅜	1.20§	Devoe & R A	100	23	23	23	..
240	139	8	Diamond M	400	221½	217¼	221½	220
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
145¼	95¾	4e	Dupont	6500	106⅞	102½	106½	104

—E—

25¼	175¾	5e	East Kodak	3600	201	193¼	199¾	196¼
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1200	22⅜	21⅛	21¾	22⅛
114⅞	51⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	68½	67	68½	68
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	100	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	26800	63½	59¾	63½	60
100⅞	98	..	El P&L 6 pf	400	98¾	98	98	99¼
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	600	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	64¼
66	30¼	1e	Enc P S	700	50	45	45	..
50¾	33¾	2½	Equit Bldg	400	45⅛	45	45	..
62⅝	35⅓	..	Erie	1700	38½	36¼	37	37½
43⅜	10⅝	4	Eureka Vac	100	12	12	12	12⅛
30¾	6½	2½e	Evans Auto L	400	8	8	8	..

—E—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	300	36	35⅞	35⅞	36
12¼	7½	.60	Fed Motor T	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat-Svc	200	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33⅝
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	200	20½	20½	20½	20½
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	72¾	71½	72¾	..
61⅞	46	2½	First Nat St	500	53	52	53	..
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	500	2	1⅞	2	2
			Fisk Rub 1pf	5000	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	..
52⅞	40	..	Florsheim S	100	42	42	42	..
50⅞	22½	2	Follansbee B	100	22	22	11	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	5100	82¾	78	82¾	79¼
50	28⅛	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	30⅜	30	30	30¾
28¾	10⅛	..	Foundation	300	11¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
51⅜	19⅝	4	Fox A	800	42¼	40⅜	41¼	41
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tex	2400	40⅛	39¼	40⅛	40

—G—

11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	600	7	6½	6⅝	7
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
117⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	3600	82⅜	79⅝	83⅜	81½
71⅛	38⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	2400	40	38¾	40	39
38½	14⅜	1	Gen Bronze	600	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14½
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	600	14¾	14½	14⅝	14¾
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	3000	34½	33	34⅛	34¾
10⅜	7⅜	7	Gen Cable pf	110	80	79	79	..
101	98	..	Gen Sil C pf	200	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅞
85¾	60⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	46000	67⅝	65⅛	66⅜	65¼
117⅛	117⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	117⅛	113¼	117⅛	113¼
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	5500	52	51	52	51½
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	1000	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8⅞
103⅜	40¼	3	Gen Mills	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
97¾	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	900	97	96⅜	97	97
54¼	37⅞	3	Gen Motors	49000	44	42¼	43⅝	42½
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
57⅛	30⅜	6	nGen Pub Sv	200	32	31⅜	32	31⅛
51¼	29	..	Gen Theater	1900	30	29	30	29½

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	20	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	2500	15	14⅝	15	15⅛
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	80½	80½	80½	..
72¼	50	2e	Harbison	300	50	50	50	50
20	8¼	..	Hartman B	400	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
17¾	5⅜	..	Hayes Body	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
37	20½	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	22	22	22	22⅝
1233¼	117	7	Herc P pf	20	1193¼	1181¼	1193⅛	1193¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	400	92½	92	92½	92½
108¾	83½	4e	Hershey pf	300	101	100	100	..
108½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..
28¼	14⅜	..	Hoe & Co	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
12⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
80	72	6e	Homestake	100	77	77	77	..
29	9½	2	Houdaille B	2600	10½	9½	10¼	10¼
1167⅜	521¼	..	Houston Oil	9000	74½	70⅜	73⅝	70⅝
64⅞	49	3e	Household F pf	100	65	65	65	..
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	44⅞
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	7700	30½

DEMAND FOR WOOL EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Thought Due to Fact That Prices Are Near Cost of Production

The steadiness of the demand for wool is surprising everyone in the industry. July and August usually are dull months. This year, however, July was a very good turnover in wool, and August business is running above normal.

This fact is not the less surprising in view of the repeated reports from the piecegoods end of the trade that the demand for the new lines of goods is exceedingly slow.

There is some business being done, of course, but the chief reason for the sale of wool, at least in volume as large as has been featured in recent sales, would evidently be the firm belief that wool values are at the low point.

It is only natural to expect that the wool production of the world will be less in the next season than it has been in this. Everywhere wool has been produced at or below the cost of production, and the natural tendency following such conditions is for the production of the commodity to be lessened.

Prices Near Production Cost

The sharp decline in wool values which was experienced in the United States this year was duplicated more or less closely in all the other markets of the world.

Advices from Australia show a tremendous shrinkage in the value of wool over the last six or seven years. For instance, in the season 1924-25, the average price realized in Australia for wool on a grease basis was 25½d. a pound, while for 1928-29 the average price had declined to 16½d. and for the season 1929-30, just closed, the average price had shrunk to 10½d.

This decline in prices, since the 1924-25 Australian season is, of course, typical of the wool markets of the world.

When it is considered that the average cost of producing wool in Australia and New Zealand is figured roughly at around Is. a pound, it is manifest that wool prices have about reached the irreducible minimum.

While European operators have not been able to get a great deal of comfort out of the last series of London auctions, one or two clear-cut results have been seen, especially noteworthy being the strong position which was held by merinos.

Fine Wools Sell Readily

In this market during the last week fine wools have continued to sell most readily, but there has been also a better call for half-blood and three-eighths combing wools, which are a bit firmer. Good Ohio and Michigan three-eighths wools are hardly procurable at the moment for less than 30 cents in the grease, and good half-blood Ohio will command 30 cents without difficulty.

Quarter combing Ohio and Michigan sell in the range of 30 to 31 cents, according to the wool. Ohio delaines are bringing 31½ cents without difficulty for wool shrinking 59 per cent, which means 76¼ cents, clean basis, indicating that the clean basis value for strictly staple fine wools has advanced slightly, although one can hardly quote French combing and topmaking fine wools above the level of the last few weeks.

Woolen wools continue slow. There have been some fair sales of double A pulled scoured wools at 75 to 78 cents and some fine A's have been sold at about 70 cents with one lot of especially choice wool reported at 75 cents.

Carpet Wools in Better Demand

A's are quoted generally in the range of 60 to 65 cents and B supers around 55 cents, with 60 cents a possibility for LB wool and 60 cents the focal price point for B lambs wools. Noils and wastes are still rather slow, with prices fairly steady.

Carpet wools, while in slightly better demand, are not quotably dearer, since the wools available are too plentiful to cause any special eagerness on the part of mills to acquire wools, whether on spot or for shipment.

Mohair continues quiet and prices show no improvement at all. Foreign markets also are dull and quotations no more than nominal.

The special wool top committee of the New York Cotton Exchange has recommended to the exchange that the proposed market for wool top futures be opened Nov. 1, this date giving sufficient time for the necessary preliminaries. A meeting of the exchange will be held soon to take the report of the committee under advisement.

AMERICAN UTILITIES & GENERAL

American Utilities & General Corporation has acquired an interest in Missouri Valley Gas Company, which controls natural gas holdings in Stevens County, Kansas. These properties are to supply under long-term contracts, most of the requirements of the pipe line under construction by the Missouri Valley Pipe Line Company to Des Moines and additional cities in Iowa and Nebraska. American Utilities & General is a holding company specializing in securities of manufactured and natural gas utilities.

AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING

American Encaustic Tiling Company, Ltd., reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $32,923 after charges, depreciation, etc. compared with net of $309,958, equivalent to $1.36 a share on 227,670 no-par shares, in the first half of 1929. Net loss for the quarter ended June 30 was $34,955 after above charges, compared with net of $203,975 or 1 cent a share in the preceding quarter and $205,735, or 90 cents a share, in the June quarter of 1929.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND SALES

NEW YORK—Production of standard cotton cloth during July amounted to 165,850,000 yards, a weekly rate of 41,462,000 yards, which was 27 per cent less than the weekly rate of 56,888,000 yards for July last year, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York reports. July sales aggregated 180,147,000 yards, or 108.6 per cent of production. Shipments totaled 176,689,000 yards, and stocks on hand at the end of the month were 455,529,000 yards, a decrease of 2.3 per cent during the month.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $1,803,467 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $2.09 a share (par $50) on 863,654 shares, compared with $1,991,970, or $2.30 a share in the second quarter of 1929. Net for the six months ended June 30 was $3,264,080, after charges, equal to $3.78 a share, compared with $3,458,304, or $4 a share, in the first six months of 1929.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

First National Stores, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, net profit of $1,179,298 after depreciation and taxes, equal, after preferred dividends to $1.33 a share on 820,700 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $1,188,498, or $1.42 a share on 774,898 common shares, after preferred dividends.

AMERICAN STORES SALES

Sales of American Stores Company compare as follows:

	1930	1929	Dec.%
28 days end Aug 2	$12,384,482	$13,217,412	6.30
8 mos	83,922,978	$3,944,162	0.02

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100½	100¼
Alleghany 5s '49	99	99
Rm Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	102	102
Am F Pow 5s	88¾	88⅝
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106⅜	106¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98	98
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T T 4½s cv '39	161½	160½
Am T & T col 5s '46	106½	106⅜
Am T & T 5s '65	106½	106⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108½	108¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	77⅝	77⅝
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¾	92½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83¼	82⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¾	96⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	128	125
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	60⅛	60
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	87	87
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95⅜	95⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92	92
Atl Gulf & WI 5s '59	73¼	73½
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	96
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104¾	104¾
B&O cv 4½s	101	100¾
B&O 5s Series D	100	100
Beil Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101	101
B & M 5s	99¾	99¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89¾	89⅝
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103⅞	103⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102½	102½
Cal Gas & Electric 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	34	34
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅜	98⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98½	98¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104	104
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅞	111¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	89½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104¾	104¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105¼	105
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112½	112½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100⅛
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	79⅝	79⅜
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72½	72
Chi M&StP 4¾s	99¼	99¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	50½	50½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84½	84½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100	99¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	81½	81½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	97¾	97¾
C W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Cooper 5s '47	96¾	96⅝
CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅝	104⅝
CC&StL 4½s E '77	99⅞	99¾
Un Term 4½s '77	101	100¾
Un Term 5s '73	106⅛	106⅛
Industrial 5s '34	96¾	96¾
& So rfg 4½s '35	101⅛	101¼
Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅞	102⅞
nv Trust 5½s '49	94⅜	94½
s 5½s '45	106⅞	106½
ier Corp 6s '46	92¾	92¾
Wil Paper 6s '51	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	52½	52⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	69	68¼
Cuba RR 6s '36	73	73
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93	93
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅜	94⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93¾	93¾
Edith Rock 6s	102½	102½
Erie 5s '67	92	91¾
Erie '75s	91⅞	91¾
Fla East Coast 5s 74	46½	46
Gen Cable 5½s '47	97⅝	97½
Gen Baking 5½s	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Steel Cast 5s 49	102	102
Gen Theater 6s	93½	93
Goodrich 1st 6½s 47	106¾	106¼
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛
Gould Coupler 6s '40	73½	70⅞
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s 36	106½	106½
Great Northern 5½s 52	111½	111
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¼	97¼
Hudson Coal 5s 62	65	65
Hudson Co Gas 5s 49	105	104½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100¾	100¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s 56	105¾	105¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s 40	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	89⅞	89⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66¼	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66½	66¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50	50
Int & Gt or adj 6s '52	87½	87½
Int Paper 6s '55	87¼	87¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91¼	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	109⅝	109⅜
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97⅞	97⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79¼	79
Keith 6s '46	80¼	80¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93	93
Lackede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	102⅞
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	83	83
L'Autro 6s '54	83	82½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
La Ark 5½s	82	82
Long Island rfg 4s '49	94	94
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	49	49
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCrory 5½s '41	98	98
Met Edison 4½s	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101½
Mil Tl & Lt 1st 5s '61	101⅜	101⅜
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100½	100½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89	89
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	91	91
Mo K & T 4½s '78	98½	98½
Mo K & A adj 5s A '67	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¾	78¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	101½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100½	100¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107½	107¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅜	103⅜
Montana Power 5s A '62	103	103
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99¾	99¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85½	85
Nat Acme 6s '42	102½	102½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	103	103
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83⅝	93¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	99⅞	99⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102	101⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¼	108¼
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	80⅞	80⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98⅛	98
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107½	107¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY Chi & StL '32s	102⅝	102⅝
NY Dock 5s '38	73	73
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95¼	95¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122	122
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	48
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅜	107⅜
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104¾	104¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	59½	59½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s	100	99¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	94	94
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅜	113⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103¼
Ohio River Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93¼	93¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅞	102¾
Pan-Am ePC & T 6s '40	91	91
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100¼	100¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¾	99¼
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	63	63
Penn R R 4½ D	98	97¾
Penn RR 4Ks '63	101¼	101¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101¾	101¾
Penn R R 5s '68	105	104½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	110⅛	110⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109⅝
Pere Marq 4½s	100⅜	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96½	96¼
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101⅛
Phil Elec 4½s '67	101⅞	101⅞
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	81½	81½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97	96¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104¼	104
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99½	99½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	86½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '56	105½	105⅜
Pub Svc E & G 1970	100½	100½
Purity Baking 5s '48	95⅛	95
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98⅞	98¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96¼
Rio G W 1st 4s '39	94	94
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St L & S F 4s A 50	91⅞	91¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	92¾	92½
St L S W con 4s '32	99⅜	99⅜
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97¾	97¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
Seaod A L con 6s '45	51	50
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅞	96⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	98⅛	98
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99⅜	99⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105½	105½
So Pacific ref 4½s '55	95⅞	95⅞
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100
So Pacific cv 5s '34	111	111
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	100	99¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89½
So Ry gen 6s '56	116½	116½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123½
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80½	80⅜
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Tex Corp 5s '44	104	104
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	111	111
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	28½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅜	109½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	40	40
Union Pacific 4s '68	91¾	91¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93	93
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	83	82¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	96
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	88½	88½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	83⅝	83½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Va Ry 5s '62	107¼	107¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103½	103½
Wabash 5s B '76	100½	100½
Wabash 5½s '75	104¾	104½
Walworth 6s '45	86½	86½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89⅞	88½
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	86¼	86¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100⅜	100⅜
Western Un r e 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 5s '51	104⅜	104⅜
Western Un 5s 1960	104⅞	104¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92⅜	92⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	52	52
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	19⅞	19⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103⅜	103⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	99½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Wis Cen 4s	72½	72½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug13	Aug12
1st 4¼s '47	102.21	102.2	102.1	102.4	102.2
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.1	102.31	102.31	103.00
4th 4¼s rg	103.00	103.00	102.26	102.26	
US 3⅜s '43	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾	85¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	98¼	97¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	70	70
Akershus 5s '63	94⅜	94
Antwerp 5s '58	99	98½
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s 57 A	99½	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	79¼	79
Australia 5s '55	87½	87
Australia 5s '57	87	87
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼	105
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¼	95¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅞	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115⅝	115⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅜	110⅜
Berlin 6s '58	90	90
Berlin 6½s '50	97½	97½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91	91
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91	90¾
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s 51	90¾	90½
Bollvia (Rep) 7s '58	71½	71
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88	88
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106	106
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	87½	87½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76½	76½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	75½
Beda 7s ww	77	77
Bremen 7s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Brisbane 5s '57	82¼	82⅛
Brisbane 5s '58	81	81
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77¼	77¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85¾	84½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101¼	101⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	89¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97¼	97¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90½	90½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¾	101⅜
Chilean Loan 7s	95	94¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92	92
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	82	82
Copn'h Tel 5s '54	99⅜	99⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	84	84
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¾	100¾
Cuba (Rep) 1945	100¾	100¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	69¼	69¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¾	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	94⅝	94¼
Dresden 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Finland (Rep) 6½s '58	97¾	97⅝
Frankfort 6½s	91½	91½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅞	103⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¾
Germ 7s '49	105¾	105¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	93½	93¼
Germ G E 6s '48	95½	95½
Germ G E 7s '45	103½	103½
Grek 7s '64	100½	100½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	90	90
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100½	100½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	98¾	98¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¼	94¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	101	101
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105	104⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92½	92¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	87⅜	87⅜
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97⅛	96¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rctst '47	98½	97¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94½	94½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106	106
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¾	90⅛
Minas 6½s '58	72⅜	71⅝
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	101½	101½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99⅞	99⅜
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107½	107½
New So Wales 5s '57	84	84
New So Wales 5s '58	84	84
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅝	105⅝
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	91¾	91½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅝	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅞	97¾
Oslo G & E 5s '63	95¼	95⅛
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	94½	94½
Paris-Lyons 6s '60	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105⅛	106
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Peru 6s '60	71⅜	71⅜
Peru 6s '61	71¼	71¼
Peru 7s '59	92	91¼
Poland 7s '47	84	84
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	105	104½
Rumania 7s	83	83
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89½	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96⅛	95⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	69	69
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	74½	76½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅜	91⅜
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91¼	91
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92¾	92¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97¾	97½
Saxon State 6½s '46	92	92
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	85¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97	97
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72	72
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106½	106½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	107¾	107½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	99¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	75⅛	75
Tyrol 7½s '55	100	100
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98¾	96¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Vienna 6s '52	85⅞	85⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	82¾	82½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¼	97

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparison with last week and a year ago:

	Aug.13 Wk. ago		Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03¼	$1.09¼	$1.41¾
Corn, No. 3 yellow	1.16½	1.18½	1.16⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.51	.54⅜	.59
Flour	5.25	5.50	7.50
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork,	31.50	30.50	32.00
Lard	.1145	.1140	.1250
Cotton, Mid Up	.1225	.1290	.1895
Zinc	.0430	.0450	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2990	.3010	.4676
Rubber	.0975	.1062	.2050
Sugar	.0450	.0460	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

'CHICAGO SURFACE LINES' EXPANSION

CHICAGO—New materials amounting to approximately $1,000,000 were ordered recently by the Chicago Surface Lines in preparation for extension and improvement of service. The order will include $150,000 copper for overhead construction, $300,000 steel rail, 40,000 ties, tie plates and other track material. Sand, gravel and cement orders will be placed as the work proceeds. Included in the $1,000,000 order are 15 trolley buses, costing about $215,000, and nine utility trucks, all for fall delivery.

MEAD, JOHNSON & CO.

Mead, Johnson & Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $904,658 after federal taxes, a new record, equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred, to $5.12 a share on 165,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $610,065, or $3.33 a share on the common, in the first half of 1929. Six months' net sales totaled $2,635,766, compared with $1,942,358.

STEEL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production during the last week was at approximately 56 per cent of capacity, compared with about 58 per cent in the preceding week.

A Window in Wall Street

CANADIAN KILOWATTS

The extent to which Canadians have adopted that which the electrical age has to offer is shown in the statement that the average per capita production of electricity in the Dominion is 1845 kilowatt hours, compared with a per capita rate in the United States of 813 kilowatt hours, Germany 450 kilowatt hours, and Great Britain 330 kilowatt hours. Canada now ranks as the third largest producer of electrical energy in the world, with the United States first and Germany second. The investment in the electrical industry in Canada now amounts to about $1,000,000,000, that in the United States to $11,000,000,000, that in Germany to $2,700,000,000, and that in Great Britain to $1,500,000,000. Undertakings now under development are expected to increase the Dominion's electric production by more than 3,000,000 horsepower.

CASH POSITION STRONGER

A distinct trend toward a gain in cash resources, with a corresponding downward adjustment of inventories, is found in an analysis of midyear balance sheets of 73 industrial corporations, made by Moody's Investors Service. This contrasts with an average decline of about one-quarter in earnings for the first half of 1930, as compared with a year ago, and marks a firmer tone in the current financial position of the companies reporting. The aggregate property account of the 73 companies increased 3.8 per cent during the 12 months preceding the publication of the latest balance sheets, while the aggregate net working capital increased 3.4 per cent; aggregate inventories decreased 8.2 per cent, and total cash and marketable securities rose 4.3 per cent. Working capital less inventories gained 26.3 per cent as a result of the substantial reductions in the current liability and inventory items. According to Moody's computations, the ratio of aggregate current assets to aggregate current liabilities mounted from 4.58 per cent in June, 1929, to 5.27 per cent in 1930. Meanwhile the ratio of total inventories to total current assets fell from 51.9 per cent in 1

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FRED BLAKE HOLDS ROBINS

Gives Cubs Full Game Lead in National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	66	44	.600
Brooklyn	66	46	.589
New York	61	47	.565
St. Louis	58	52	.527
Pittsburgh	53	55	.491
Boston	50	61	.450
Cincinnati	46	59	.438
Philadelphia	37	73	.336

RESULTS AUG. 12

St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 7 (14 innings).
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

Chicago increased its margin of leadership over Brooklyn in the National League race to one full game on Aug. 12, by defeating the Robins 3 to 2 in 11 innings. It was the Cubs' sixth straight victory and Brooklyn's fifth consecutive defeat. St. Louis strengthened its hold on fourth place in the standing by winning from Boston, 4 to 2. Pittsburgh took both ends of a double-header from Philadelphia, 8 to 7 in 14 innings and 8 to 3. New York and Cincinnati were not scheduled to play.

It was a great victory that the Cubs won over the Robins. The game was featured by brilliant fielding plays and hard hitting on the part of both clubs, Chicago having the advantage, however, in the pitching. Sheriff Blake was in the box for the champions and kept 12 Brooklyn hits well scattered. He was very effective in the pinches. Dazzy Vance started and finished for the Robins and also did well. Two errors by Flowers, his team mate and second baseman, in the first inning, gave the Cubs two runs and a decided advantage. In the eleventh, singles by English and Cuyler and a base on balls to Wilson filled the bases. Stephenson, the next batter, hit a single off Gilbert's glove and the game was over. English, Cuyler, Stephenson and Hartnett each made three hits for the champions, with Babe Herman getting four out of five for the Robins, two singles, two doubles and a triple.

Del Watkins had a perfect day at bat for the Cardinals, getting four hits in as many times up, to drive in three of his team's four runs. Lindsey pitched steady ball throughout the game although the Braves touched him for 10 hits, all singles. The Cardinals made eight hits off Sherdel, a double by Hafey and Bottomley's homer being the longest. Randy Moore was Boston's most consistent batter with three out of four, while George Sisler made two. Watkins was the only St. Louis player to make more than one safe hit.

Hard hitting in both contests gave the Pirates a double victory. In the opening game, after the Phillies had sent home one run in the first of the fourteenth, the Pirates came back with two. Lloyd Waner tripled and scored on brother Paul's double. Paul also went home on a single by Traynor. Bool hit a home run for the Pirates in this contest. In the second engagement, Spencer pitched for Manager Ens and held the Phillies to seven hits. Bartell and Comorosky each made three hits for the winners, while Traynor hit safely twice in as many times at bat. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	14	2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	2

Batteries—Blake and Hartnett; Vance and Lopez. Umpires—Klem, Scott and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 27m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	x	4	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	3

Batteries—Lindsey and Wilson; Sherdel and Cronin. Umpires—Jorda and Quigley. Time—1h. 35m.

AT PITTSBURGH

First Game

In'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	R	H	E
Pitts.	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	13	3
Phila.	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	10	1	

Batteries—Brame, Swetonic and Bool; Elliott, Hansen and Davis, McCurdy. Winning pitcher—Swetonic. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Pfirman, Rigler and Clarke. Time—3h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	x	8	13	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Spencer and Hemsley; Sweetland, Smythe and Rensa. Losing pitcher—Sweetland. Umpires—Rigler, Clarke and Pfirman. Time—1h. 52m.

PICK-UPS

EARL WHITEHILL, the veteran lefthander of the Detroit Tigers, has had much to do with his team's position at the top of the second division in the American League. He recently tied a league record when he won his ninth straight victory, that from the Boston Red Sox on Aug. 10. He started his winning streak on July 2, defeating the champion Athletics in the first game of a double-header. Since that time he has won victories over the White Sox (twice), Red Sox (twice), Indians (twice), Senators and Athletics. Incidentally, Gene Desautels, the young catcher just out of Holy Cross College and playing his first big league ball with the Tigers, has caught every game that Whitehill has pitched.

The New York Yankee management has announced that Joe Tinker, former major league star, has been signed to manage the Jersey City Club of the International League, one of their "farms."

Lonnie Burch, a right-handed pitcher, who has been working out with the Yankees, has been sent to the Chambersburg Club in the Blue Ridge League on option.

FARRELL AND SARAZEN WIN

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—Johnny Farrell and Gene Sarazen defeated Horton Smith, Joplin, and Jack Cawsey, Jacksonville (Fla.) champion, and professional of the Chautauqua Golf Club, in an 18-hole exhibition match on the Chautauqua course recently. The Farrell-Sarazen combination won the match on the fifteenth hole, 4 and 3, but the foursome played out for their medal scores. Farrell's card was 68, four below par, but five above the course record, which, as it happens, is held by Cawsey. Horton Smith also broke par with a 70, but Sarazen and Cawsey took one and four strokes too many, respectively. The most spectacular stunt of the day was Sarazen's 25-yard approach shot which rolled into the cup on the tenth, giving him a 2 on the par-5 hole The total length of the hole is 528 yards.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	69	44	.611
St. Paul	65	48	.575
Toledo	65	49	.570
Minneapolis	57	55	.509
Kansas City	55	58	.487
Columbus	51	63	.447
Indianapolis	45	66	.405
Milwaukee	46	70	.397

RESULTS AUG. 12

Toledo 5, Kansas City 3.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 5.
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 4.

U. S. Women's Singles Tennis Draw Most Open One in 15 Years

Miss Betty Nuthall of England Faces a Californian, Miss Louise McFarland, in First Round—Baroness Levi of Italy Starts in Second Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The draw for the United States women's championship singles, made Aug. 12 at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, makes the event, scheduled to begin Aug. 18 at Forest Hills Stadium, the most open ever seen during the past 15 years, or ever since Miss Molla Bjurstedt (Mrs. F. I. Mallory) made her first attempt to conquer there.

The decision of Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, winner for the past three years and sharer of the title with Mrs. Mallory for the past 10, not to defend her title, and the absence of Mrs. Mallory from the courts this season, as well as the temporary retirement of Miss Helen M. Jacobs, No. 2 on the national ranking list, leaves all three off the list, and while Miss Betty Nuthall of England, is the favorite; her recent performances, which left her off the Wightman Cup team of Great Britain, may also render her chances only equal to several of the leading Americans. Miss Nuthall is seeded first on the foreign list, and the foot of the upper half, while the other foreign seeded player is Baroness Levi, of Rome, Italy, a former Chicago player as Miss Maude Rosenbaum, before her marriage to the Italian statesman.

In the absence of the California leaders, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., heads the seeded list, as the Seabright winner. Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham is next, with Miss Eleanor Goss, former Wightman Cup player, third, and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, another of the Wightman Cup team, fourth. The balance of the list includes Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, of San Francisco, Miss Mary Greef, of Kansas City, Miss Edith A. Cross, of San Francisco, whose former ranking of No. 3 has been cast aside in view of her recent weak performances, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, another Californian.

The complete draw is as follows:

UPPER HALF

Second Round (First Round Byes)

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, vs. Miss Clara L. Zinks, Cincinnati.

Miss Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, vs. winner of Sherber-Wolf match.

First Round

Mrs. K. J. Sherber, England, vs. Miss Katharine Wolf, Chicago.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, vs. Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Theodosia Smith, Chicago, vs. Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle.

Mrs. F. V. Roeser, New York, vs. Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston.

Miss Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, vs. Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, vs. Miss Laura Pittenger, Camden, N. J.

Miss Elsie Gabel, San Francisco, vs. Mrs. Bernard P. Stenz, New York.

Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, vs. Miss Norma Taubele, New York.

Miss Grace Surber, New York, vs. Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, vs. Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York.

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, vs. Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J.

Miss Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, vs. Mrs. Ary J Lamme Jr., Rye.

Miss Louise McFarland, Pasadena, vs. Miss Betty Nuthall, England.

LOWER HALF—First Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, vs. Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Boston.

Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, vs. Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles.

Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, vs. Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass.

Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, vs. Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica.

Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, vs. Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Beryl Robinson, Cape Bermuda, vs. Miss Elizabeth D. Warren, Richmond.

Miss Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, vs. Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, vs. Miss Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, vs. Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore.

Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, vs. Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, vs. Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, vs. Mrs. Fred M. Letson, New York.

Second Round (First Round Byes)

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, vs. Miss Louise Packer, Rockport, Mass.

Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, Westbury, N. Y., vs. Baroness Maude Levi, Rome, Italy.

GROVE WINS NINETEENTH

A's Increase Lead by Defeating Indians in Double-Header

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	79	38	.675
Washington	68	45	.602
New York	68	47	.591
Cleveland	58	58	.500
Detroit	56	59	.487
Chicago	45	68	.398
St. Louis	45	70	.391
Boston	40	74	.351

RESULTS AUG. 12

Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveand 0.
Washington 5, Chicago 4.
New York 6, Detroit 5.

Philadelphia increased its lead over the other clubs in the American League on August 12 by winning two games from the Cleveland Indians, 9 to 1 and 7 to 0. Washington stayed ahead of the New York Yankees by defeating Chicago, 5 to 4. In New York, the Yanks just nosed out Detroit by 6 to 5. In the remaining contest, the Boston Red Sox won from the St. Louis Browns, 5 to 4.

Bob Grove held the Indians to six scattered hits in the opening engagement and quite easily won his nineteenth victory of the season. His team mates made 11 hits off Shoffner and Bean, Cleveland pitchers, one of them a long home run by Al Simmons. The Athletics left-fielder also made two singles in three times up, for a perfect day at bat. Hodapp made two hits for the losers. Bill Shores started and finished the second game, shutting out his opponents with eight hits. Foxx drove out two doubles for the A's, while Bishop connected with a double and single. Brown, who went the entire distance for the Indians, made three hits in three times up.

A rally in the third inning which netted them four runs was enough to give the Senators a victory. Lloyd Brown worked in the box for Manager Johnson and kept 11 Chicago hits fairly well scattered. Ted Lyons did the pitching for the White Sox, being touched for 13 hits by the Senators. Kerr and Cissell tripled for the losers, with Manush's two doubles being Washington's hardest hitting.

Babe Ruth was the hero at New York. The veteran Yankee outfielder hit his forty-third home run of the season in the third inning with one man on base, to climax a New York rally. In the ninth, with two men on and two out, Ruth came through with a single that scored the winning run. Charlie Gehringer tied the score for the Tigers in the first of the ninth with a homer. Wells worked eight innings for the Yankees and part of the ninth, only to be relieved at that time by Johnson, who is given credit for the victory.

A single by Bob Reeves in the final inning was what gave the Red Sox a win over St. Louis. The Browns had tied the score in the first of the ninth, but Reeves's hit sent the winning run across the plate in the final half. Gaston worked in the box for seven innings and part of the eighth, to be relieved by Lisenbee at that time. Regan led Boston's attack with two doubles, while Metzler connected with three hits for the Browns. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	x	9	11	1
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Shoffner, Bean and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Shoffner. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 38m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	x	7	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

Batteries—Shores and Cochrane; Brown and Myatt. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 42m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	x	5	13	0
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	11	0

Batteries—Brown and Spencer; Lyons and Tate. Umpires—Nallin, Campbell and Dineen. Time—1h. 22m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	0
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	5	14	1

Batteries—Wells, Johnson and Hemsough; Hoyt, Wyatt and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Van Graflan, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 21m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	12	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	9	2

Batteries—Gaston, Lisenbee and Berry; Kimsey, Holshauser and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Lisenbee. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Geisel, Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h. 58m.

ARCHERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

RUSSELL HOOGERHYDE of Coldwater, Mich., led the way into the second York Round of the fiftieth annual championship tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States in Grant Park here Aug. 13. Mr. Hoogerhyde on the first day set the pace by a wide margin when he made 126 hits in 144 shots and was scored 634 points for accuracy. The round consisted of 72 arrows at 100 yards in the morning, 48 arrows at 80 yards and 24 arrows at 60 yards in the afternoon. The champion, Dr. E. K. Roberts of Ventura, Calif., did not appear in defense of the title.

Two former champions were found well down the list. Dr. P. W. Crouch of Providence, R. I., winner in 1927, was in tenth place with 97 hits and a score of 439. Immediately following him came Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., champion in 1922 and in eight preceding tourneys as far back as 1911, who had 96 hits for a count of 408.

Among the ladies Mrs. Audrey Grubbs of Los Angeles, Calif., the title defender, took the lead in the first national round with 65 hits in a possible 72 for a score of 329. Miss Beatrice Hodgson of San Pedro, Calif., the champion in 1928, was sixth with 60 hits and 292 score. The round called for 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 at 50 yards.

The scores were as follows:

FIRST YORK ROUND

Player	City	Hits	S're
Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater, Mich.		126	634
E. L. Mould, Los Angeles, Calif		112	582
C. G. Thompson, Pinehurst, N. C.		123	565
Fidelis Harrer, Chicago		108	546
C. H. Styles, Berkeley, Calif.		109	515
C. W. Douglas, Los Angeles		105	515
Dr. E.H. Hodgson, East St. Louis, Ill.		105	515
Roy Case, Racine, Wis.		101	483
H. S. Brown, Chicago		106	474
Charles Harris Miller, Chicago		106	470
P. W. Crouch, Providence, R. I.		97	439
R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.		96	408
Robert Jackson		90	406
G. L. Nichols, Nashville, Tenn.		93	397
H. S. Rogers, Chicago		94	386
F. E. Brown, Peoria, Ill.		90	380
Paul Duncan, Chicago		94	358
Daniel Houghton		78	322
G. F. Wells, Santa Barbara, Calif.		79	321
Henry Morris, Chicago		71	317
Dr. G. R. Hays, Richmond, Ind.		73	315
Paul Klopsteg, Evanston, Ills.		76	306
B. L. Rawlins, Chicago		65	291
C. H. Cox, Memphis		72	282
H. L. Davison, Chicago		74	274
G. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.		63	249
Howard Hill, Opaloka, Fla.		60	246
C. D. Magee, Toronto, Canada		50	244
Mr. V. O'Connor, Lagrange, Ill.		53	243
E. G. Lee, St. Paul Minn.		59	241
R. H. Collins, Chicago		61	239
H. L. Walker, Chicago		52	236
A. L. Holcomb, Grand Rapids		57	213

FIRST NATIONAL ROUND

Mrs. A. Grubbs, Los Angeles, Calif.	65	329
Mrs. E. Rounsevelle, Pinehurst, N. C.	60	320
Mrs. J. H. Curd, Webster Grove, Mo.	60	308
Mrs. A. Leopold, Madison, Wis.	65	301
Miss D. Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	65	297
Mrs. B. Hodson, San Pedro, Calif.	60	292
Mrs. A. Holcomb, Grand Rapids, Mich.	54	262
Mrs. H. H. Stroud, Wayland, Mich.	55	239
Mrs. Ida McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	51	227
Miss Carol Saxe, Buffalo, N. Y.	41	199
Mrs. D. G. Price, Chicago	47	191
Mrs. A. J. St. John, Chicago	49	189
Mrs. E. E. Enos, Chicago	41	187
Mrs. Lillie Mould, Los Angeles	45	183
Mrs. C. H. Miller, Chicago	49	175
Mrs. Dorothea Harrer, Chicago	47	163
Miss Elizabeth Stein, Chicago	44	160
Miss Jessie Akester, Chicago	39	155
Mrs. Bertha Thorburn, Los Angeles	35	149
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	32	126
Miss Olive Oppenorth, Tacoma, Wash.	31	119
Mrs. Clara Slider, Decatur	29	105
Miss Ruth Erlenbaugh, Chicago	20	96
Mrs. H. S. Brown, Chicago	14	42
Mrs. J. M. Roberts, Pittsburgh	9	37

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	79	39	.669
Birmingham	68	51	.571
New Orleans	66	53	.555
Atlanta	65	57	.533
Little Rock	61	59	.508
Chattanooga	54	65	.454
Nashville	54	67	.446
Mobile	32	88	.267

RESULTS AUG. 12

New Orleans 4, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 5, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 3, Mobile 2.
Memphis 10, Nashville 8.
Little Rock 4, Chattanooga 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Oklahoma City 7, Pueblo 3.
Pueblo 5, Oklahoma City 4.

SEEDED JUNIORS NEARING FINALS

Favored Few in Boys' Tennis Not Advancing Quite So Easily

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—The field in the United States junior tennis singles championship will be sifted to the quarterfinal round on the courts of the Culver Military Academy Aug. 13. With the field cut to the final eight for the major net championship of the younger generation, the titular possibilities are taking definite shape. Of the 16 lads left in the tournament, for matches Aug. 13, 10 were seeded by the committee in charge. No seeded player among the juniors has thus far been defeated.

All sections of the United States, excepting the Northwest, are still represented in this tournament, which is expected to produce future Davis Cup talent for the nation. California has a particularly strong representation, but Karl Kamrath, the huge Texas youth, is the favorite to win the championship. Wilmer Hines looms as a strong contender, with Jack Cosgrove, a six-footer from the slopes of the Pacific, a possibility.

The boys' championship play has largely developed to the quarterfinal round and no matches in that division are on the program for Aug. 13. The early rounds of the doubles are scheduled. Matches Aug. 12 produced some of the best tennis of the week. Several of the seeded stars are having their troubles.

Kamrath, who came to the tournament a day late, won two matches easily, and displayed talent that showed he is justified in being selected as the logical successor to the title which has been at times held by Keith E. Gledhill, Frank X. Shields, John H. Doeg, Cranston W. Holman, George M. Lott Jr., and Vincent Richards.

Hines also advanced easily defeating Ray Daggett of Syracuse, 6—0, 6—2. Jack Cosgrove of San Francisco met an unknown named R. Minnich, of Cleveland, Cosgrove winning in three hard sets 10—8, 5—7, 6—2. William Jacobs, another leader, finished his match with J. L. Beaver, of Georgia, winning the final set, 6—1 after the first two sets had been divided at 6—4.

Kendall Cram was forced to the limit to defeat L. T. Myers, of California, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2. Myers showed a burst of speed in the second set that tied the match, but Cram got back on his game to run out the third set for the match.

Another seeded player fell out of the boys' division when Frank Keaney, St. Louis, lost to F. H. Barclay, Baltimore, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. The rest of the favored boys came through easily. F. A. Parker, of Milwaukee, and Jay Cohn, the defending champion, did not play as they were a round ahead of the field. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR TENNIS SINGLES

—Second Round

Karl Kamrath, Austin, Tex., defeated Hyman Adler, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—0.

Kendall Cram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated Max Gurman, Detroit, 6—2, 6—3.

L. T. Myers, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Joseph Carrigan, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

J. B. Bralley, Austin, Tex., advanced by default.

Harold Surface, Kansas City, defeated Robert Stewart, Pensacola, 6—3, 6—4.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated M. S. Weisberg, Dorchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated V. C. Mennier, Indianapolis, 6—3, 6—4.

H. F. Cluthe, Glenridge, N. J., defeated William Cagney, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

William Jacoos, Baltimore, defeated J. L. Beaver, Gainesville, Ga., 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

E. D. Spangler, Philadelphia, defeated John Houston, Des Moines, 6—0, 6—1.

Third Round

Harry Jens, Milwaukee, defeated J. R. Ray, Boston, 10—8, 4—6, 6—3.

B. F. Kready, Lancaster, Pa., defeated J. S. Carr, Atlanta, 6—2, 6—1.

Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, defeated J. C. Ertel, Culver, 6—0, 6—1.

Jack Cosgrove, San Francisco, defeated R. Minnich, Cleveland, 10—8, 5—7, 6—2.

C. R. Hunt, San Francisco, defeated L. G. Cameron, Tulsa, Okla., 6—4, 6—1.

R. W. Palmer, Malba, L. I., defeated Earl Tetting, Milwaukee, 6—4, 6—4.

Edward Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Robert Bacon, Newport, R. I., 6—4, 6—4.

Hines defeated Ray Daggett, Syracuse, 6—0, 6—2.

Kamrath defeated R. B. Blaskower, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—0.

Cram defeated Myers, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

Surface defeated Bralley, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

Doeg defeated Cluthe, 6—1, 6—3.

Jacobs defeated Spangler, 6—3, 8—6.

BOYS' SINGLES—First Round

G. H. Phipps, Denver, defeated Jack Benjamin, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Jose Sabates, Cuba, defeated William Clover, Chicago, 6—4, 7—5.

Phipps defeated Harold Mathieson, Koppel, Pa., 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round

Frank Cantwell, Youngstown, O., defeated Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif., defeated C. D. Johnson, Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—0.

Jock McLean, Washington, defeated Sabates, 6—0, 6—4.

Carl Helmholtz, Rochester, Minn., defeated F. C. Fitzpatrick, Providence, 6—4, 6—0.

G. W. Poynton, Atlanta, defeated Paul Rasmussen, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

F. [illegible] Baltimore, defeated Frank Keaney, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	77	47	.621
Baltimore	74	53	.583
Montreal	69	56	.552
Toronto	69	59	.539
Newark	58	65	.472
Buffalo	57	68	.456
Jersey City	50	74	.403
Reading	46	78	.371

RESULTS AUG. 12

Baltimore 2, Buffalo 4.
Montreal 5, Reading 2

LUCIE WINS PLACE

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Briggs Cunningham's Lucie has been chosen to represent the United States in the forthcoming British-American Cup yachting series early next month as the result of the early trial tests for the selection of the American team of four six-meter craft. The other boats considered to have a chance to compete are Emerald, Cherokee, Mars, Aphrodite and Sprig.

CHAGRIN VALLEY FOUR WINS

POINT JUDITH, R. I. (AP)—Playing superior polo the Chagrin Valley four of Akron, O., outrode the Fort Bragg (N. C.) team here Aug. 12 to score a 13-to-3 victory in the final event of the eastern half of the intercircuit tournament.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Shamrock Expected Ahead of Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Aboard Steam Yacht Erin

THE Erin, convoying Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V, expects to reach New London, Conn., at 5 p. m., Aug. 13.

The weather was fine Aug. 13 and the two boats which are bound for the international yacht races off Newport next month made better time than they had expected, as they first believed they would not reach New London until Aug. 14.

The message from the Erin giving the hour of 5 p. m. for arrival at New London did not specify the type of time, but presumably it is eastern daylight saving, or 4 p. m. E. S. T.

Sir Thomas Lipton is extremely proud of his new Shamrock V and expects her to take the America's Cup in the Newport contest. Sir Thomas himself is aboard the Leviathan, bound for New York.

The Shamrock will be put into a boatyard immediately upon arrival at New London, and there will be equipped with her special racing rigging.

Then she will be taken out to the eastern end of Long Island Sound for tests of the rigging and after that will go to Newport for mooring while she is undergoing tuning tests over the international yacht race course.

Meanwhile the four American defense yachts will start their elimination trials Aug. 20, and a final defender is expected to be chosen by Aug. 30.

The international series will begin Sept. 13.

BOBSLED RUN TO BE BUILT ON CLUB LAND

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite the delayed decision of the State Court of Appeals, declaring unconstitutional the law providing for construction of a bobsled run on state lands of the forest preserve, the winter games of the 1932 Olympic will go on as per schedule.

And the reason is the bobsled run will be built on the property of the Lake Placid Club and not on state lands. A law was passed last year providing for the erection of a run on state lands, but finding it unconstitutional the Olympic winter games committee found another site with the result the legal difficulties were overcome. A $60,000 contract for the construction of the run and return road was let Aug. 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 22, Portland 9.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Allentown 5, Bridgeport 1.

MacKAY RELEASED TO MANAGE TACOMA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash. — Duncan M. (Mickey) MacKay, one of the trickiest and fastest forwards that ever went through a defense, is coming back to Pacific coast hockey. He will manage the new Tacoma entry in the Pacific Coast Hockey League this coming season. Word was received here Aug. 12, that MacKay, who has been assistant to Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, has been granted his release that he might take over the direction of the Tacoma aggregation.

It was through Frank A. Patrick, of Vancouver, president of the coast circuit, that MacKay was obtained. When E. A. Martin and his associates secured the former Victoria franchise for Tacoma, Patrick was asked to find a man of experience as manager.

The Vancouver magnate opened negotiations with Ross and succeeded in obtaining MacKay. Presumably the necessary arrangements with the N. H. L. were completed when Frank Calder, president of that body, visited Patrick in Vancouver 10 days ago.

BUFFALO BOWLERS WIN NATIONAL TITLE

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The E. J. Leinert rink of Buffalo, winner of the international trophy a few weeks ago, captured the American Lawn Bowling Association United States title, defeating the defending title holder, the H. E. Edwards ring of Boston, 21 to 12, Aug. 12.

In the semifinal the Leinerts defeated the John M. Boyce rink, Buffalo, 17 to 7 The Edwards team came through the quarterfinal against the W. J. Johnsons of Buffalo with a 12 to 9 triumph and then beat the W. A. Ebbets rink of Hartford, 18 to 15.

OVER the NET

FOLLOWERS of national tennis tournaments this year will have the chance to see three English combinations in the United States doubles championships, to be held at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, the week of Aug. 25, according to an announcement of entries filed with Richard Bishop, Longwood president.

John S. Olliff and S. J. Perry, L. A. Godfree and H. G. N. Lee, and E. M. Amory and Jim Nuthall are the pairs who will represent England in the tournament. Lee, Perry and Nuthall will be making their first appearance at Longwood.

Three sectional champions of the United States have also entered—Charles and Leo Lejeck, western champions; Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, Pacific coast titleholders, and William F. Wyden and Robert Shea, northwest champions.

H. Ellsworth Vines and Keith E. Gledhill, former United States junior doubles champions; George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg, the defending champions; Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, and William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter are also entered.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Dallas 3, San Antonio 2.
Fort Worth 4, Beaumont 1.
Wichita Falls 24, Waco 4.
Shreveport 7, Houston 5.

Chapman Is Dropped as Captain of England's Cricket Test Team

R. E. S. Wyatt, 28-Year-Old Warwickshire Skipper, to Lead Players Against the Australians in Deciding Match Aug. 16 in London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The dropping of its pilot, A. P. F. Chapman, is one of the outstanding changes in England's cricket team to meet the Australian tourists in a decisive final match which starts in London Aug. 16 and which will decide the fate of the famous mythical "ashes." The changes were announced by the selection committee over the wireless radio late Aug. 12 to millions of eager British listeners.

Chapman, dashing young batsman and brilliant fielder who won back the ashes in 1926 and has a record of nine tests played with only one lost is to be replaced by R. E. S. Wyatt, 28-year-old Warwickshire skipper, who will be making his first appearance against cricketers from "down under." Thirteen other players from whom the final 10 will be chosen on the day the match starts are: J. B. Hobbs, Herbert Sutcliffe, W. Whysall, K. S. Duleepsinhji, W. R. Hammond, M. Leyland, Maurice Tate, Harold Larwood, I. A. R. Peebles, George Duckworth, C. W. L. Parker, L. E. S. Ames and E. Hendren.

Of these Whysall,

BARONESS LEVI WINS 7-5, 6-4

Surprises by Defeating Miss Ethel Burkhardt at Rye, New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Play Aug. 12 was largely devoted to doubles in the play of the Eastern grass court tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, only a few matches in the singles being played, to bring those sections of the tournament up to date.

In the women's singles, Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, of Rome, Italy, caused some surprise by eliminating Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, the young Californian, who is regarded as a possibility to make the first 10 this year, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4. The former Chicago player, who never stood high in tennis prior to her marriage, has developed a back-court game of steady play that held the younger player from her dashes, and finally gave her the match.

In the men's singles, Jake H. Hess Jr., who defeated J. Gilbert Hall the day before, failed to live up to his reputation, falling before a local player, Melvin H. Partridge, of New Rochelle 6—3, 6—4, while the other two matches brought R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin up to the field, though the former was carried to three sets by Jack Tidball, of Los Angeles, for a score of 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman had a hard task also to eliminate Miss Grace Surber, a young player from Jackson Heights, New York, and was close to defeat in both the second and third sets, finally emerging victorious by a score of 4—6, 7—5, 10—8. The summary:

EASTERN GRASS COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS MEN'S SINGLES—

Second Round

Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle, defeated Jake H. Hess Jr., Houston, 6—3, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, defeated Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Harry Plymire, San Francisco, 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, defeated Miss Grace Surber, New York, 4—6, 7—5, 10—8.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. L. T. Cremonin, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Baroness Levi, Italy, defeated Miss Ethel L. Burkhart, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Rosamund Newton, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. Elizabeth Rebold defeated Miss Catherine Boyden and Miss Elizabeth Meyer, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Miss Ruth Chase and Miss Mary Hemingway, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Grace Surber and Mrs. T. De M. Johnson defeated Mrs. S. H. Anderson Jr. and Miss Elsie Gabel, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Miss Carolyn Roberts and Miss Norma Taubele won from Mrs. F. M. Letson and partner by default.

Miss Rosamond Newton and Miss Marjorie L. Sachs defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan and Mrs. G. A. Schieren Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

Miss M. K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Mrs. Ronald Cordingly and Mrs. Philip Theopold, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Carolyn Babcock and Miss Dorothy Workman defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr. and Mrs. G. L. Chapman, 6—4, 6—1.

Baroness Levi and Miss Louise McFarland defeated Mrs. L. T. Cremonin and Mrs. Rose Taubele, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Miss Edith Sigourney defeated Miss Hermine Kuhn and Miss Theodosia Smith, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Miss Helen Marlowe and Miss Mercedes Marlowe, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Virginia B. Rice and Miss Clara L. Zinke defeated Miss Jean A. Burritt and Miss Clara Greenspan, 8—6, 6—4.

Miss Ruth Oexman and Miss Katherine Wolf defeated Miss Grace Moran and Mrs. F. C. Koss, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon won from Jacques L. Verstraten and Giles Verstraten, by default.

H. G. N. Lee and S. J. Perry defeated A. L. Bruneau and Jack De Lara, 6—3, 7—5.

John W. Van Ryn and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Abraham Bassford and Dr. Irving Epstein, 6—0, 6—0.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Gustave Boehmer defeated Donald Strachan and Horace Orser, 6—2, 7—9, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Harris M. Coggeshall defeated N. Alexander and J. Polstein, 6—2, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell and Edward Jacobs defeated E. Rogers and J. Landauer, 6—0, 6—1.

Fritz Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall defeated H. H. Bassford Sr. and Jr., 6—3, 8—6.

M. H. Partridge and A. B. Sheridan defeated K Morgan and J. Kelley, 6—1, 6—2.

Clayton Burwell and Donald Cram defeated J. H. Hess Jr. and H. M. Holden Jr. 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney Adelstein and Morton Bernstein defeated F. C. Baggs and Marcel Rainville, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

David Jones and Richard T. Murphy defeated E. W. Feibleman and P. F. Neer, 6—1, 6—2.

Gerald Bartosh and Jack Tidball defeated C. A. Muller and F. C. Koss, 6—0, 6—3.

Henry Culley and A. White defeated C. A. Anderson and Manfred Goldman, 6—2, 6—3.

Barnhart Leads in Roque Tournament

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind. — Three or four more games in the United States roque tournament here will probably decide the 1930 championship. About two more days of playing remain in the first division in order to complete the schedules, but only a few players remain in the running for first place honors and these players have nearly completed the round of play.

O. E. Barnhart, of Chicago, went into the lead on Aug. 12 as the result of two more victories, while Sterling Rounds, of Cleveland, dropped into second place after a 32-to-14 defeat at the hands of F. O. Williamson of Columbus, O. Barnhart has built up an average of 29 7-13 for 13 games. He started play with a shutout at the hands of George Atkinson. Since then he has won 12 games and lost none. He has 3 more games to play, and one of these is with Sterling Rounds, present runnerup.

Rounds has an average of 29 1-6 for 12, having yet to meet George Atkinson, A. G. Gammill of Westerville, O.; Grant Dazey of Indianapolis, and the division leader, O. E. Barnhart. George Atkinson, with an average of 28 9-13 for 13 games, and H. H. Woods of Cleveland, with an average of 28 4-13 for 13 games, are next in order, and both are battling for places near the top.

Play in the second division has reached the point where it is definitely known that I. H. Scott of Kent, O., is the winner. He scored 262 points out of a possible 288 for an average of 29 1-9. Second place is still in doubt and depends on the few remaining games. G. J. Poth of Dayton, O., with two games to go, has an average of 27 2-7, and J. W. Ogden of Kansas City, with only one game remaining, has an average of 26⅞. G. T. Franklin of Chicago has finished his play with a total of 242 points, or an average of 26 8-9. There is a possibility that he may finish in second place.

Play was halted in the afternoon on Aug. 12 for the annual meeting of the American Roque League. At this meeting it was decided to hold the 1931 national tournament at Winona Lake. An invitation also came from Westerville, O. The invitation of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Club to hold the semiannual tournament there in February was accepted. W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., was reëlected president.

Other new officers are as follows: Vice-presidents—H. L. Serr, Chautauqua, N. Y.; H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind. Secretary—Erwin Cranfill, Willow Branch, Ind. Treasurer—John J. Huhn, Peoria, Ill. Directors—Dr. C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa.; W. W. Wilson, Chicago; L. F. Bosworth, Lakeside, O.; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., Mrs. Anna L. Whitney, Bradenton, Fla.; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, O.; Samuel Swisser, Campbellstown, O.; L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, Ill.; A. G. Buffum, Los Angeles, Calif.; J. W. Bolton, Lawrence, Mass.; Dr. D. H. Bradley, Pittman N. J.; Charles W. Ackerson, Westerville, O. Engineer—Harry H. Woods, Cleveland. Publicity Manager—Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, O.

Tournament scores follow:

First Division

George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; A. D. Gammill, Westerville, O., 15.

J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, O., 32; F. O. Williamson, Columbus, O., 26.

H. H. Woods, Cleveland, O., 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 22.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; Erwin Cranfil, Willow Branch, Ind., 7.

Sterling Rounds, Cleveland, 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 26.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; J. R. Edwards, 19.

O. E. Barnhart, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 5.

H. E. Lyman, Kansas City, Mo., 32; F. O. Williamson, 16.

J. R. Edwards, 32; C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 26.

C. W. Davis, 32; G. R. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill., 27.

H. E. Lyman, 32; W. H. Hoagland, 18.

O. E. Barnhart, 32; W. A. Rounds, 15.

Erwin Cranfill, 32; W. H. Hoagland, 29.

George Atkinson, 32; W. A. Rounds, 7.

F. O. Williamson, 32; Sterling Rounds, 14.

H. E. Lyman, 32; A. D. Gammill, 27.

Grant Dazey, 32; F. O. Williamson, 26.

Sterling Rounds, 32; J. R. Edwards, 5.

Second Division

D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 32; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 27.

H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., 32; James Ladd, Warsaw, Ind., 19.

C. W. Ackerson, Westerville, O., 32; James Ladd, 14.

A. J. Denny, Aurora, Ill., 32; O. D. Barnhart, 7.

All in Readiness for Gold Cup Event

NEW YORK—A fleet of high-powered, high-speed motorboats, representing an investment of $1,000,000 or more, is being assembled at Red Bank, N. J., for the twenty-eighth running of the Gold Cup races Aug. 16. Already the outboards, hydroplanes, runabouts and special boats are being unloaded and tested on the Shrewsbury River in preparation for the 40 or more events scheduled to be run on Aug. 16 and 17.

A race calling for the assembly of the richest fleet in the world will be started Aug. 17 when the United States Sweepstakes class, open to any single-motored boat, gets under way in competition for the Red Bank Yacht Club trophy and the solid gold goblet set offered by Barron Collier, one of the honorary chairmen of the race committee.

Following is a list of the numbers the Gold Cup boats will carry, together with the drivers, and the mechanics who will ride:

No.	Boat	Driver and Mechanic
G- 1	Miss Columbia	Theodore Hall Fred Farwell
G-22	Redbanker	Joseph E. Banfield Charles A. Banfield
G-14	Imp	Richard F. Hoyt Robert Purdy
G- 4	Hotsy-Totsy	Victor W. Kliesrath Arthur Purdy
G-27	Scotty	S. B. Dunsford
G- 2	Californian	Richard Loynes C. A. Peek
G- 3	El Lagartito	George Reis

Boats eligible for the National Sweepstakes include all Gold Cup boats, all 151 hydroplanes and all entries in the International Class races. In addition, several special boats have been entered, including a new five-step hydroplane built by Pierre Proal of the Red Bank Yacht Club.

An annual trophy, to be awarded the winner of the Gold Cup speed boat prize, has been provided by the Columbia Yacht Club. Heretofore, the winner of the Gold Cup captured the symbol for his yacht club and surrendered it at the end of the year. The trophy was given to the American Power Boat Association by the Columbia Club in 1904.

Hereafter, a new prize will be awarded to each winner so that he may retain a perpetual trophy of his victory.

POLO TEAM REMAINS SAME FOR 8TH TEST

NEW YORK (AP) — The current American "Big Four" of polo, composed of Eric C. Pedley, Earle A. S. Hopping, Capt. Tommy Hitchcock, and Winston Guest, remains intact for the eighth international test match this Sunday at the Sands Point Club, Port Washington. It is the first time since the trials began that the same combination has been decided upon for successive games, designed to select the team to play England in September.

Gerald Balding, No. 2 on the British team, and first of the invaders to arrive here, is listed to play his regular position against the Americans. He will oppose Hitchcock, the American No. 3, in a foretaste of action expected to develop in the cup contests.

Balding will be supported in the "Reds" lineup by Cecil Smith at No. 3 and H. W. Williams at back. The No. 1 assignment will be divided by G. H. (Pete) Bostwick and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. Smith will make a special trip from his home in Detroit to participate.

The four Ashton brothers from Australia, will play the army team, holder of the national junior championship, in their second match in the United States, scheduled Saturday at Meadow Brook. The military side will line up with Lieut. Macdonald James at No. 1, Capt. C. L. Wilkinson No. 2, Capt. Peter P. Rodes No. 3 and Lieut. H. W. Kiefer, back.

ROAD CLEARING TO PERMANENT PACIFIC PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

do. Japan wants the friendship of China as well as the respect of China." Mr. Tsurumi agreed with this statement, saying that Japan is as anxious to have China attain national unity and internal peace as is any other nation.

Without any intention of aggression, then, Japan's efforts at the London naval conference to obtain a 10-7 cruiser ratio with the United States instead of a 10-6 ratio resulted, Mr. Castle explained, from the fact that Japan was thinking of its navy as a defender against possible attack from the United States, through conflict of policies regarding China, but not as an aggressor.

"It is difficult to understand this," Mr. Castle said, "but in Japan, as everywhere else, large naval expansion would be tolerated only to defend the home land against a probable attack."

Security the Goal

"I think that Japan at last realizes," he continued, "that the aim of the conference was the security of the nations concerned, a security resulting from the fact that no nation could be challenged by any other in its territorial waters.

"Japan, therefore, made a greater sacrifice in appearance than the rest because she did not get in London what propaganda had persuaded the nation was necessary for national safety. That she actually obtained complete national security there can be no doubt, even, it seems to me, from the technical naval point of view."

This sacrifice on the part of Japan, similar, Mr. Castle thought, with sacrifices on the part of both the United States and Great Britain, means, he said, "that the three great naval nations of the world have thus manifested their trust in each other, have replaced distrust with confidence."

Concluding with a plea that the United States and Japan "work to keep this trust inviolate" by clearing up certain remaining misunderstandings, Mr. Castle said: "Japan has great thinkers, great statesmen, who are leading her along the paths of peace. I believe that her strength, her sanity, her will to be respected abroad will guide her destiny, and that Japan equally with the United States will be a bulwark of world peace."

Turning to the economic situation in the Far East, Mr. Tsurumi asked that Great Britain and the United States "recognize the iniquitous economic situation and attempt to modify it." Herein, he said, "lies, to my view, the real test of American idealism. Herein lies the true test of American-Japanese relationship. We are facing a serious situation in the western Pacific. Will the conciliatory policy of America allow the Japanese liberalism to grow in strength by assuring the moderate means of economic expansion? Or will Japan be disappointed and forced ultimately to follow a new policy by falling back on more socialistic countries of the East?"

Prof. George S. Blakeslee of Clark University, leader of the conference, brought up the question of Japanese immigration, saying that on the Pacific coast of the United States "sentiment has greatly changed since 1924, and that many who then favored the 'exclusion provision' are now convinced that it would be to the interests both of the Pacific coast and of Japan to place the Japanese on a quota basis."

This issue of immigration, he said, still stands in the way of full and complete understanding between the two peoples. He expressed the opinion that its removal might, besides improving mutual relationships, definitely increase the purchase by Japan of products of the Pacific coast, particularly of lumber.

Rights of Neutrals

Lord Eustace Percy, former member of the British Diplomatic Service, after explaining, in his fourth lecture on the freedom of the seas, that a satisfactory statement of neutral rights cannot be achieved under existing doctrines of international law, said, "We need to make a fresh start."

"The law of blockade," he said, "operates with grave unfairness between island and continental nations. The law of contraband, however, limited, is bound to lead to the greatest uncertainty. The third method of limiting neutral rights, control by a powerful belligerent of its own exports, falls entirely outside the field of international law, but it may be more dangerously disturbing to neutral trade than any other."

Although defending Great Britain against the accusation of having treated neutral commerce contrary to the doctrines of international law, Lord Eustace admitted that, however legal the actions of a powerful belligerent, they could never be accepted as fair by weaker neutrals. There being, therefore, no hope for a "settled and satisfactory understanding as to the rights of neutrals and belligerents in time of war," Lord Eustace argued that the only possible settlement of the problem must lie either in an entirely new doctrine covering neutral rights or in the abolition of war.

Coal and Unemployment

At the round table on recent economic changes in Europe, Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard expressed confidence in the ability of Great Britain to overcome the depression, largely caused, he said, by a falling off in the demand for its coal.

Professor Gay enumerated reparation payments in kind, German deliveries to England's former customers, technical difficulties in the English mines and increasing use of fuel oil as causes for the falling off in the English coal trade. This has been paralleled by a post-war dislocation in the iron and steel industries, he added.

But when anyone attempts to judge from this that England is "going to the dogs," he is only repeating the fallacy which has been committed at intervals for the last five centuries, and is reckoning without the traditional resourcefulness and energy of the English people, Professor Gay asserted.

Cecil De Lisle Burns, professor of citizenship at the University of Glasgow, outlined to the round table on western civilization his conception of the modern state as public service. When the citizens of every state learn to think of every other state in this fashion, as a public service, suspicion and the danger of war will be largely removed.

Lindberghs Return

NORTH ADAMS, Mass. (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off from here in their biplane Aug. 13 for New York, after having attended the Institute of Politics at Williamstown Aug. 12. The Lindberghs had spent the night as the guests of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, and Mrs. Garfield and, before they departed, the Colonel took his hosts and other friends for short flights.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 17

Recitals

Joe White, the Silver Masked Tenor (WEAF Chain). "Little Boy Blue" and three other songs. 5:15.

Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simons, tenor (WEAF Chain). Joe Kahn, pianist, plays "Manhattan Serenade," too. 5:30.

"Songs at Eventime" (WJZ Chain). Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano. 6.

Sam Herman, xylophonist; Frank Banta, pianist (WEAF Chain). 11:15.

Gunnar Johansen, pianist (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KTAR). Mozart, Mendelssohn and Brahms. 8:30.

Talk

David Lawrence (WEAF Chain). "Our Government." 9.

Band Concert

Goldman Band (WJZ—T). 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ollomaties Orchestra: Soloists (Williams—WJZ Chain). 7:30.

Champions Orchestra (Studebaker—WEAF—T). 10:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Harbor Lights" (WJZ Chain). Salty adventures of the thrilling kind. 6:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). If you shiver it will not be because of the cold. 7.

"Macbeth" (WJZ Chain). Another of the "Hour With Shakespeare" series. 9:45.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). Here's something much more comforting for a Sunday evening at home. 10:45.

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos' Marimba Band (WJZ Chain). The "Stein Song" slips into this Spanish-American program. 4:30.

Sarat and Lota Lahiri (WEAF Chain). This is something really different—native Hindu music. 5.

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain). Another "Pan-American" program. 7:05.

"Hacienda Melodies" (WJZ—T). One more. 8:15.

"Red Lacquer and Jade" (WOR). Something really worthwhile in Oriental music. Directed by George Schackley. 9.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). 11:30

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Concert (WJZ Chain). 2.

"Works of Great Composers" (WEAF Chain). Louis Green, clarinetist; orchestra direction Cesare Sodero. 3.

National High School Orchestra (Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). 9.

"Concert Jewels" (NBC Pacific). "Hansel and Gretel" represented in this program, too. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes' Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Waldo Mayo, violinist, is featured. 7:35.

"Enna Jettick Melodies" (WJZ—T). Ensemble, direction George Dilworth; mixed quartet. 8.

Chase and Sanborn Choral Orchestra (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain). Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, duo-pianists; muted singers; orchestra; soloists. 8:30.

Oscar Straus and Gustav Luders Program (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Whole period devoted to composers of "Chocolate Soldier" and "Prince of Pilsen." 9:15.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF Chain). Love songs by women's octet, orchestra and soloists. 9:45.

"Reminiscences" (WJZ Chain). Featuring Godfrey Ludlow, violin soloist. 11:30.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; male quartet; Blue and White Band (Borden—NBC Pacific). 9.

FOR MONDAY, AUG. 18

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 11:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert Ripley tells aspiring tree sitters of a certain saint who will take some beating. He remained aloft for 69 years! 7:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ—T). Written by Arthur B. Reeve from actual police records. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Romance comes to Mrs. Watts. 9:30.

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle" (WEAF Chain). Drama of southern mountaineers. 10

"House of Myths" (NBC Pacific). This incident tells of the institution of friendship by Jupiter—"For Men Only." 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 6:05.

Don Voorhees' Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Frederick Reinisch's Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). William Fay, baritone soloist. 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ, WIBO, KDKA). Ludwig Laurier's ensemble. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Retting and Platt, piano duo; Tom, Dick and Harry, vocal trio; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). 9.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and His Gang (WJZ—T). Featuring Viola Philo, soprano. 7:50.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Some of the numbers that deservedly continue to live, from operettas of past years. 8:01.

Harry Horlick's Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). 8:30.

"Sign of the Shell" (Shell—WEAF Chain). Adolphe Dumont's Orchestra; Sara Ann McCabe, soprano. 10:30.

"In the Spotlight" (WJZ Chain). Muriel Wilson, soprano; Welcome Lewis, contralto crooner; Walter Preston, baritone; Robert Simmons, tenor; orchestra. 10:30.

Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (Shell—NBC Pacific). 8, 9.

"Pacific Serenaders" (NBC Pacific). String and woodwind ensemble; Sydney Charles, tenor from British radio studios. 9.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ, KDKA, WBAL, WHAM). 6:45, 11:45.

"The Grizzly Bears of Alaska" (WEAF Chain). John M. Holzworth. 7:15.

Half Hour in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8.

Vocal Ensembles

Victor Olaf Sextet (WJZ Chain). From England by short wave, if conditions permit. 5:20.

Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Organ (WJZ—T). Beginning with Rachmaninoff's "Thanksgiving Day." 6.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Piano Capers" (NBC Pacific). Dell Perry and Oscar Young. 6:30.

"Harp Harmony" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KOA). Voice, violin and harp combinations. 10.

N. A. T. MAIL PLANES FLY 213,774 MILES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—National Air Transport planes completed all but 318 miles of a scheduled 214,092 miles in July, a performance of 99.8 per cent, according to E. P. Lott, manager of operations. He said he believed it to be a record for air transport operations. National Air Transport carries air mail and air express between New York, Chicago, Kansas City and Dallas.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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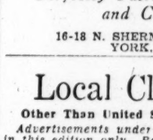

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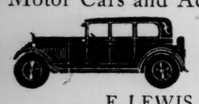
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DAILY FEATURES

"Cheer Up," Says the Actor. "The Poet Had It Right When He Called the World a Stage, and Us, the Actors. Each Has His Special Part to Play—and There Are No Substitutes. So Let's Buckle Down and Make It a Good Show."

A Word a Day

Dominion

This word denotes sovereign or supreme authority, the power of governing or controlling, and comes to us from the Latin *dominium*, "lordship," from *dominus*, "a lord" — akin to *domare*, "to tame, subdue." Note also the cognate forms: the Sanskrit *dam* and the Greek δαμάειν (damaein), both meaning "to tame," and to which some of our etymological friends trace —through the Latin, of course—the word "dame."

A "dominion" also may designate a territory over which authority is exercised, but as used, for instance, in the name "Dominion of Canada," there is no such technical meaning except as it is part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and is of higher political status than a "colony."

Do-min'-ion is accented on the second syllable, and is pronounced as though spelled do-min'-yun, *o* as in obey, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*.

"He proved his dominion over his circumstances."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

WE HAVE never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are traveling with us. Oh, be swift to love. Make haste to be kind.—AMIEL.

Brevities

Jackson News: Our editorial linotypist and proofreader will be interested to learn that Sir Radhashankar Pattarskhterblaskar is the poet laureate of India.

Tulsa World: Einstein's theory that space is the important thing was discovered by newspaper business offices many years ago.

Milan (Mo.) Standard: There's nothing a man enjoys more than sitting down to a good meal—nor a woman, either, when somebody else gets it.

Los Angeles Times: The world's longest word has been brought across the ocean at last. It is, antidisestablishmentarianistically. It took the theologians several hundreds of years to build it.

Ohio State Journal: The only advantage we can see to those pygmy cars is that the drivers can run them out in the weeds beside the road and hide from the buses.

In Lighter Vein

If—!

"It is extraordinary that Mrs. Jenks can never see any faults in her children," observed Mrs. Smith.

"Mothers never can," remarked her husband.

"What an absurd idea, James! So like a man! I'm sure I should see faults in our children at once—if they had any!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Faults in Tennis

First Tennis Player: "That's the second serve your partner drove into the net."

Opponent: "Well, it's no fault of mine!"

The Difference

Patron: "That barber down the street has cut his prices down to 40 cents for a haircut."

Barber (after a withering silence): "Yeah? Well, a good barber cuts hair and a poor one cuts prices."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Second In Command

Lawyer: "Had you complete command of yourself at the time?"

Witness: "No, sir. My wife was with me."—*Humorist.*

The Female of the Species

Mrs. Bindler: "Is there any difference, Thomas, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?"

Mr. Bindler: "I should imagine a fortress, my dear, would be more difficult to silence."—*Utica Press.*

Passing Show

Musical Wife: "It's strange, but when I play the piano I always feel extraordinarily melancholy."

Husband: "So do I, dearest."

On Second Thought

Jack: "Would you care for me just as much if I told you I had lost all my money?"

Jill: "You—er—er—didn't, did you?"

"No."

"Of course I would, dear!"

Odds and Ends

Salvaging Industry

The salvaging of waste metals in the United States has grown into a $1,000,000,000 industry, $500,000,000 worth of scrap iron and steel being reclaimed annually.

New Calendar

About 100 business organizations in the United States now use the 13-month calendar, some having adopted it more than 30 years ago.

New Glass

A new type of glass used in railroad cars crossing the great American Desert adds much to the comfort of summer travelers, as it is said to cut off 80 per cent of the direct rays of the sun while transmitting 65 per cent of its light.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Heroine

(Capper's Weekly)

Cleveland, O.

WHEN W. B. Ashley, a shoemaker in a small town in Ohio, passed on a year ago, his wife was left with two children, Ada, 16, and Roy, 9, to support, and there was a mortgage on her husband's little shop as well as on their modest home. There was no source of income at all.

"What are you going to do now?" neighbors asked the widow.

"I don't know," she answered them, still bewildered and not knowing which way to turn.

Later someone asked her if she would undertake to fix some shoes as she was known to have helped her husband a little at times, and there was no other cobbler in the village.

"I think I could fix them all right," replied Mrs. Ashley, who weighs only 90 pounds, "but I don't know how neat the work would be."

"Go ahead and try," the neighbor suggested. She fixed the shoes and when the owner came after them he was pleased with her work.

"Say, if you can do work like this why don't you reopen the shop?" he asked. Encouraged over her first work she did reopen the shop and has been kept busy ever since. Her work has increased ever since that first day in the shop and now she is looking for a cobbler, woman preferred, to help her.

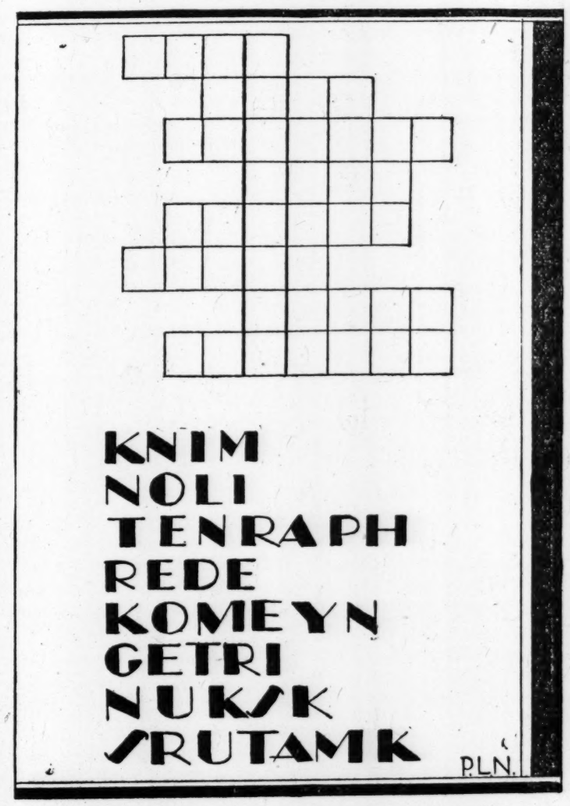
During this first year she has not only supported herself and children but is paying off both mortgages in substantial payments. She will soon have both clear, she says, if her business keeps good.

If the story of the world's heroines ever is written a large part of it will have to be devoted to widowed mothers who, left without anything, have carried on, being both mother and father to their children, and setting an example of courage and fortitude and determination that shames the average man.

The Circus Parade

MISS G. C. reports an interesting event in the small town of Ljusdal, in northern Sweden. A German circus had come to town, and the customary parade was headed by a huge elephant. Suddenly there was a cry of dread, for almost under the feet of the elephant stood a small boy. But at the right instant, the elephant cautiously lifted the child out of the way with his trunk, depositing him gently on the side of the road, and went unconcernedly and majestically on his way—leaving grateful cheers behind.

Jungle Puzzle



The Names of the Animals Are All Jumbled Up. See if You Can Straighten Them Out, and Put the Animals' Names in the Right Blocks, Above. The Letters Between the Heavy Lines Down the Center Will Spell Something We All Should Show to Animals

The Children's Corner

The East Wind Finds a Welcome Waiting

BOSTON COMMON was keeping as quiet as it's possible for such a busy place. Sparrows nestled in the shade of maples and elms, stirring very little. Squirrels when they moved, moved slowly, hopping not at all. Pigeons gruntled only, after long intervals of quiet. The reason for the quiet, the nestling in the shade, the slow moving and the infrequent gruntling was HEAT, spelled with large capital letters. The sparrows, squirrels and pigeons, of course, did not trouble to spell it at all; they just kept quiet.

In the shadow of the Big Monument, on the hill where the breezes make their first stop on their way across the Common, Roger P. Scroggins fanned himself with his high hat and looked toward the east.

"How long has she been gone?" he said to Fib, the sparrow chieftain, walking close to the base of the monument.

"About long enough," replied Fib.

"Unless the clock on our dining room mantel has stopped, she and it should be along in about 11 minutes," said Mr. Scroggins.

"You've never been more than a minute out," said Fib.

Scroggins put his paw over his forehead like a visor and peered at the sky. He faced toward the north. "Not from there," he said. He faced toward the south. "Not from there," he said. He faced toward the west. "Not from there," he said.

Then he faced east.

"There's where it lives," he said, "and I know it's on its way."

Fib nestled closer into the shade, if that is possible. Scroggins kept on fanning.

"I see her! I see her!" suddenly shrieked Fib. "She's flying in circles. That always means that she has seen it and is welcoming it to the Common."

Fib left off his shade-nestling, took wing and flew toward the east. Mr. Scroggins left off fanning and gazed eastward.

"I see her, too. I see her!" he shouted, and to Fib he called, "Tell everyone!" Whereat Fib flew toward the Common.

In a twinkling Florrie the pigeon sailed into view, circled three times around the top of the Monument and came to rest beside Scroggins.

"It's coming!" she said. "I've been with it."

Scroggins waved his hat. "Hooray!" he shouted.

Fib flew up. "They're going to meet it," he said, "all that can fly! The others are coming here."

And surely enough the others did come—the Squiffletrees, Levi, the orphan turtle, John Boom, the old frog, Bert, the toad gardener, squirrels—scrambling, rushing. Soon the air was black with sparrows and pigeons, beating their wings joyously. Mr. Scroggins mounted a little knoll.

"The East Wind! The East Wind!" he shouted and waved his hat and cane.

"The East Wind! The East Wind!" shouted the Commoners.

And it was there—cool, sweet, tangy with the perfume of the salt waves, rushing across Common and Public Garden, hailed by shouts and cries from winged Commoner and walking Commoner.

"T... c...!" said Scroggins, ... cheers they were[1]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Radio—Rival or Ally of the Press?

RADIO'S oft-lamented quality of transiency is about to cease with the introduction by a leading radio corporation of home recording in its fall models. Modest sounding achievement that this is, it promises not only to affect the home entertainment field, but to emphasize more pointedly radio's challenge to the newspaper as a purveyor of "spot" news.

Numerous dailies, recognizing a fundamental purpose of the present-day newspaper to be the transmission of the greatest amount of news to the greatest number of people in the shortest space of time, have seen in radio an ally and have gone into radiocasting with vigor.

Other newspapers, opposing radio, have stated, usually without the ring of conviction, however, that, while radio appears as a competitor of the press in the rapid dissemination of news as well as in the advertising field, it really does not "compete" with the press at all. The climaxing argument of these papers has been: "You see, you have to be at the set at an appointed hour to get the news by radio, but you can pick up a newspaper and get it at any time."

Now comes home recording. It means that the throw of a switch will produce a phonograph record of any program coming in over the air. And "time" switches will be available, which will turn a set on at a given time. It will then receive and record, and at another previously chosen time shut itself off.

Let's see how this works out. Mr. Listener knows that his favorite news comes on at a certain time. He sets the switch for that period and goes about his business. When he returns he merely takes the record made by the radio during his absence, puts it on the phonograph side of his receiver, and thus gets the day's news at the particular time he wants it. All of which is radio's answer to the chief argument so far made against it as a purveyor of news. In addition favorite musical programs can be taken down and then played whenever wanted.

As for the newspaper, radio really is not a displacing device. It is merely a new contribution to the field of news distribution. The newspaper has many possibilities with which radio cannot hope to compete. Comprehensive coverage, interpretation, the color and charm of the written word, are a few of these.

But no longer will its field be that of hastily obtained, written and printed news. It must become the perfected purveyor of the day's news, carefully verified, interestingly written and typographically compelling. That type of newspaper will find in radio, plus home recording, not a competitor but a useful ally, spreading first report bulletins to whet the appetite of the public until the newspaper can arrive with its own individual and far more comprehensive contribution to the day's news discussion.

Japan Prepares for Company

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in the number of American and European tourists visiting Japan, as a source of national revenue at present largely neglected and as an aid to greater amity between Japan and other countries, is being sought in that Empire. Not only men and firms which profit directly from the tourist trade are behind this agitation, but some of the leading financiers of the nation and the Government itself. So deeply interested is the Government that it has established a special tourist bureau and plans appropriations for advertising Japan abroad and for financing schemes within the country which will stimulate travel from abroad.

The greatest tourist handicap from which Japan at present suffers, it is pointed out, is the inadequate number of hotels operated along European and American lines. One of the first objectives of the present movement is to increase this number and to improve the service in those already in existence. There are scarcely more than a half-dozen hotels in the whole of the Empire which would be rated as first class in the United States. They are to be found in the great cities and one or two of the most popular mountain and seaside resorts. There are dozens of spots in Japan which would prove most attractive to the visitor from abroad if only he were able to be comfortably housed and fed.

The Japanese inn, of which there is an abundant supply everywhere, is one of the most interesting hotel institutions in the world, and no visitor to Japan should fail to spend at least one night in a good Japanese inn. He may not, however, care to remain in Japanese inns during his whole sojourn in the country. The language barrier, the differences in Japanese and foreign food, the lack of furniture and other matters to which he is unaccustomed will cause him to return to the foreign hotel after the experience has been had.

The charm of Japan to the American or European tourist is an accepted fact. Although the cities are rapidly becoming modernized and losing their distinctively Japanese atmosphere, the greater part of the country is still unaffected in many respects by the influx of Western civilization. The scenic beauty of the islands must always remain. Large sums of money are to be spent in advertising Japan as a tourist land, but those who are handling the campaign are wise in that they are not confining their activities to this phase alone. It is more important that such matters as the provision of adequate hotel accommodations, the reduction of the language barrier and such practical schemes should be put through. Japan should prepare herself for the tourist before inviting him on a visit, and the present effort augurs well for success in this direction.

A Wet Answer to a Wet Prediction

SELDOM has a heated prophecy of anti-prohibition resurgence been dashed so quickly under a cold shower of facts as was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's prediction that the approaching Republican state convention in New York would adopt a plank calling for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Butler announced in a formal statement on Monday morning that probably 60 to 70 per cent of the delegates would favor such a plank. On Monday afternoon a wet group, the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, announced that only four Republican county chairmen out of sixty-two were willing to declare for repeal.

While the information obtained by this women's organization is not conclusive because most of the chairmen either failed to reply or were evasive in their answers to a questionnaire and because they cannot speak for all the delegates, the woefully weak vote for repeal and the New York Republicans' official support of prohibition heretofore, strengthen the belief that Dr. Butler's estimate was made on somewhat less than complete information.

Indeed, while Dr. Butler tried to read out of his party all who are so devoted to prohibition that they would vote for an independent Republican if the regular organization adopted a repeal plank, the record of the Republican Party, both in New York and in the nation, indicates that those who would insist upon repeal are separating themselves from the great body of its members and their fixed policy.

And practical political wisdom seems to dictate a continuance of that policy for New York Republicans this year. There were enough independent dry Republicans—unwilling to elect a wet—to defeat Senator Wadsworth in 1926, but there were not enough independent wet Republicans—unwilling to elect a dry—to defeat Herbert Hoover in 1928. That is something to be remembered.

It is also a noteworthy fact that even in the Literary Digest poll—hailed mistakenly as a wet mandate—less than half of New York's vote was for repeal. Some 180,000 were for modification, but that is not repeal. Indeed, having the opportunity to vote for repeal, these 180,000 refused.

But dry efforts in New York need to be redoubled. Even rejection of a repeal plank would be only a temporary victory. What is needed in New York is such an organized educational campaign to teach the benefits of prohibition and obtain law observance and public support of law enforcement as will make prohibition not only politically safe, but more fully effective. Then New York might learn for itself—as have states where the law is well enforced—how useful and beneficial it can be. That demonstration once made, there would be no danger from attempts to repeal it.

A Paradox of the Pennies

THAT old-fashioned virtue—thrift—is having its renaissance. One might think that savings are the more readily accumulated during the piping times of prosperity when a modicum of the prevalently generous wage would far overbalance the thin, carefully measured slice of the weekly stipend set aside by the worker in times of business stress. But this hypothesis was not true in the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, when for the first time in two decades—and apparently on the peak of a prosperity wave—savings deposits in the United States as shown by figures of the American Bankers' Association, dropped $195,305,000, compared with an average increase in the six previous years of $1,805,600,000. Few persons were taking care of their dollars, much less of their pennies.

It may not do to subscribe too whole-heartedly to the theory that it takes "hard times" to send the mercury in the national savings thermometer skyward, but it can hardly be doubted that the thrift habit is fostered by "setbacks" in general business or in the personal fortunes of individuals. Following periods of inflation, with persons everywhere apparently in possession of plenty of money and speeding the winged dollar to feather other nests, come times when trade declines, wages diminish and unemployment spreads. Unfounded optimism disappears, the dollar increases in size or attains a fuller measure of respect, and to those well-behaved twins, economy and hard work, is once more accorded a front seat in the theater of daily activity.

The figures made public last week by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which hold more than 30 per cent of all bank savings in the United States, showing a gain of $273,766,807 for the six months ended June 30, 1930, are significant evidence that capital is again being accumulated probably faster than it is being absorbed. These banks showed aggregate deposits of $9,145,891,859, representing 12,272,956 depositors, an increase of 293,683 savers in one of the most uncertain economic periods for years. The trend toward saving is also reflected by the increase in postal deposits, which show a gain of 10 per cent in seven months, and from life insurance, a form of thrift which is running about 3 per cent ahead of a year ago.

These savings represent latent potential buying power, which will turn kinetic, in part at least, when people are assured of steady work or the maintenance of the wage scale. A most important reservoir of capital is being built up, which lends confidence to the deduction that stabilization of America's great purchasing power is proceeding steadily.

In fact, some may argue from these figures with increased force that a sane renewal of spending will work greater benefits to trade, industry and employment in the present situation than will a further filling of the reservoir by frugality. There need be no conflict between wise spending and wise saving. They can go together. One makes for the other. Thrift is a matter of balance between what one uses now and what he lays aside for future income and opportunities. Timorousness is a counterfeit of thrift. Those who have planned needed improvements or expansion will hardly find a more opportune time to get their money's worth than now.

Yet increased savings are encouraging when account is taken of the numbers who need no incentives for loose expenditure and who can profit by looking judiciously to the morrow. The installment system which renders the buying of anything from a suit of clothes to an automobile as easy as answering the call to dinner is regarded by some as mortgaging one's future earning power. This is probably a harsh judgment. The easy credit plan has done its share toward keeping factories busy and men employed. But installment buying and installment saving can be two angles of the same business picture. Wise saving really furnishes a basis for wise spending.

Kings, Boys, and Philately

TO KINGS and small boys alike who ride together, the world over, the hobby of stamp collecting, the second annual exhibition and convention of the National Philatelic Society in Boston, Mass., this week, will make an effective appeal.

While it may be a comparatively simple problem for King George of England, King Albert of Belgium, Queen Helena of Italy, Emperor Hirohito of Japan and other celebrities to gather splendid collections, their interest scarcely can exceed the thrill of the youth who swaps tops, marbles, and his pet knife for stamps, or will mow your lawn for fifty cents that he may buy a specially desired colorful bit of airplane postage.

Although the stamp-collecting market is always bullish and the competition keen, the dividends are always largely pleasure. To be sure, fabulous profits are sometimes reported, but the value of his collection is incidental to the genuine collector, who would rather talk about his treasures than sell them.

Stamps record and teach both history and geography. To make such subjects of interest to a small child is of itself a valuable accomplishment. The present exhibit—estimated to be worth $2,000,000—representing every corner of the globe, indicates the universality and far-reaching variety of the lore of philately.

One of the curious points about the stamp business is the fact that mistakes made therein have often high money value. Some people merely profit by their errors in learning to do better, but the philatelist cashes in on them. For instance, a sheet of 100 twenty-four-cent stamps inadvertedly printed, which was purchased at face value, was later sold for $20,000.

The story of a one-cent stamp of British Guiana of 1856 quoted at $40,000 is but one of the many romances that this hobby, which serves as a splendid international ambassador of good will, boasts.

The possibilities of philately, the hobby of some, the livelihood of others and the delight of many, are hard to estimate.

Music Mass Production

ONLY the other day a juvenile band was playing in the streets of a big American city. Everybody listened. No ear was immune to the sound of brass, for its penetrating volume rose above the din of traffic. An itinerant band it was, modeled on the rotation system, and its conductor, whose diminutive size placed him not much beyond the age of a schoolboy, exhibited the high degree of agility generally associated with the drummer. The band played in rapid tempo. The conductor kept time, sabering the air with his baton vigorously as he cut his way with devastating glee through one of Sousa's most popular marches. On either side of the street boys collected coins from those within earshot of the music. Then the band moved on. Sousa rested.

This, some observers take it, is evidence of the temper of the times. Mass production in music. Not long ago a harp, violin and flute would entertain in a restaurant doorway. Or a stray fiddle would jig an Irish dance in a most unlikely neighborhood. Then came the radio, and the wandering minstrel gradually disappeared. The competition he found too keen, the odds of free versus paid-for entertainment too great. The singer moved into oblivion, leaving his voice issuing from a mahogany cabinet, and the musician left the expression of his emotions to an inanimate object on the street corner.

Gone are many of the wandering minstrels who used to linger in the streets of American cities. Gone, too, are many of the "artists" who flourished upon the feelings of benevolent Britain. The pavement artist who still adds exquisite hues to luscious fruit in a "still life," and the dexterous spoon player, who is still accompanied by a piano on wheels are but a relic of an age that is swiftly disappearing. The hurdy-gurdy man is signing off. His brother, the street minstrel is following suit. And while the new attempt to win public favor by mass or brass production carries with it the power to overwhelm, it can hardly hope to carry the capacity of sustaining interest for long. For this reason the itinerant band may aptly include among its numbers "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot."

Editorial Notes

Ninety-nine and forty-four hundredths per cent depression-proof is the soap industry, according to this year's reports of soap company earnings. While numerous industries are operating on curtailed schedules, it becomes increasingly evident that those producing mud pies, sidewalk acrobatics and slides to first base in the corner lot are just as active as ever. Washing away the results of these operations evidently washes away also any depression in the soap industry.

The suburban farmer who used to contemplate turning his lower pasture into a golf course now has his modern counterpart in the city dweller who is converting the back-yard garden into a miniature golf course.

It is announced that an invention will give "depth" to motion pictures. What many persons are looking for, however, is something that will give "depth" to movies in a broader sense.

What of Education in Journalism?

The report of a special committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors presented at its last meeting emphasized these points, among others:

"Journalism is under grave obligations to put its cultural level high."

"Among editors one school of thought wishes journalism schools to graduate men whose aspiration is to be good police reporters and expert copy readers. A majority of your committee feels this attitude is too utilitarian, unconsciously too selfish, to be acceptable."

"The second school, and the one with which your committee finds itself allied, wants the departments of journalism to turn out men capable of rising to great newspaper power, equipped to use that power intelligently."

"Journalism graduates, as a body, in competition in the newspaper offices, merely hold their own."

In addition, S. M. Williams, who read the report, said, "Your committee is of the opinion that schools of journalism today are in themselves remiss for the kind of unsatisfactory product that is being foisted on newspaper offices throughout the country. In the office of the Pioneer Press, out of an average of twenty per year we take on to try out, there remains after five years of experience just one."

Considerable criticism has been directed against the report of the committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and the following article by a member of the faculty of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University is an expression of such opposing views.

By LAWRENCE MARTIN

TWO events have lately taken place which are of special interest not only to newspaper men and teachers of journalism, but to all citizens who recognize the critical place the newspaper holds as the organ of public intelligence. One of these is the indictment of schools and departments of journalism by a special committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; the other is the killing of a Chicago Tribune reporter, Lingle by name, in the course of that city's gang warfare.

The latter affair has opened up a dozen ramifications and charges that many reporters and editors are engaged in grafting and racketeering.

These developments in Chicago shed new interest on the action of the A. S. N. E. regarding collegiate instruction in journalism. The committee report, approved by last April's convention, does indeed frankly recognize two opposing schools of thought among editors. One group wants trade schools capable of turning out men who, with a minimum of office instruction, can be put on the pay roll as reporters and copy readers. The other (and the committee favors this group) wants recruits with a substantial cultural background and somewhat less technical training.

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Schools of journalism in varying degree try to satisfy the demands of both kinds of editors. At the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University, for example, not only is instruction given in reporting, editing, typography, and editorial writing, but the liberal arts curriculum is supplemented by cultural and orientation courses taught by men whose interests are both cultural and journalistic. No A. S. N. E. committee member visited this school or sent for a copy of its bulletin of instruction. It would be interesting to know how many, if any, schools were subjected to critical scrutiny.

The schools and departments of journalism are, in fact, doing much that this committee accuses them of neglecting. The report seems to assume that the journalism student's four years of college are spent in learning and practicing the mechanics of journalism, whereas, in fact, journalism instruction does not usually begin until the third year, and then so much of it as deals with headline writing, reporting, and other practical matters is only a fraction of the total study, most of which is done in languages and the social sciences.

"You publishers and editors," says the report, "know that in your plants the cub can and will be taught the structure of the news story, the operations of the copy desk, the rules of court reporting, the knack of forceful expression. . . ." The reporting member did not pause to be contradicted. But if any mere cubs had been admitted to give testimony, this tacit assumption might not have passed unchallenged. Rare is the newspaper office in which any such help is given, and in most of those instances the giver is not "office policy," but a veteran who is well disposed toward a particular cub.

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Reverting to the graduate school idea, it is well to point out that a city press bureau will pay a cub $15 to $20 a week, and that $25 is good beginner's pay from a metropolitan paper. Have newspaper publishers the temerity to ask a man to go through college and graduate school for such a pittance? And should he be fortunate enough to find a berth after many humble calls at editorial desks, does he obtain the kind of work that will test his cultural training or stimulate its furtherance?

It is very well for the committee to say, on behalf of the assembled editors, "we wish them, while they are collecting police news and reporting banquets, to carry the mental equipment which rightly directed will one day invest them with editorial control." A good man will want to use his educational investment as soon as possible.

He will jump—and, in fact, he is jumping—from small-time reporting and the sub-copy reader's desk into the better-paying positions of ghost writer, publicity man, advertising copy writer, house-organ editor, where perhaps social and ethical pretensions are not so great, but where a man can exist on his pay. But even when the cub finds a place, and is content to start at the bottom, doing trivial tasks, he is not sure of his tenure, nor has he any dependable prospect of advancement.

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The A. S. N. E. report stands on the shaky assumption that newspaper work in the United States today is a profession. It is not a profession except in the higher reaches, and then only on such newspapers as not only recognize their social obligation, but act on the recognition. Among metropolitan newspapers there are probably not more than a dozen or so of these.

There is no examination for admission into this (at present) pseudo-profession, and no system of governmental licensing, such as even barbers have. A profession, moreover, is a democracy; all its members are equal. But no reporter or copy reader or rewrite man, or even political or foreign correspondent belongs to the A. S. N. E., nor does there exist any professional group which takes in these workers below the rank of editor-in-chief. The newspaper is a potpourri of profession, business, trade, game, clerical work, and sometimes (the Lingle case indicates) racket.

Journalism teachers awaited with eagerness the report of the special committee. In a complex, rapidly changing world, no group is more at sea than these teachers, who are not accepted into full fellowship either by newspaper editors or by their colleagues on the liberal arts faculties. For some time they have been at a loss to know what to teach, to whom, how, and with what end in view. They thought to obtain some hint of an answer, but they have not found it in this report.

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Few institutions exist in the United States with greater potentialities for good and evil than the newspaper. The decent and effective functioning of the country's social and political life greatly depend on it. Schools of journalism not only stand ready to train journalistically inclined youth for the better functioning of this institution, but their eagerness to do so is pathetic. The reform and advance of professional training in journalism must, however, come from the top—from the newspapers, and not from the schools.

Newspaper editors and publishers must decide what the newspaper function is in a free and democratic society. This decision they must reach not in a rhetorical, Fourth-of-July mood, forgotten even before editors entrain from the scene of convention for their respective "plants." It must be honest and realistic. Let the newspaper owners and directors who are courageous and single-minded enough for such a task stand forth.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

BOTH the League of Nations and the International Labor Office are taking steps to provide more accommodation for the increasing staffs necessitated by the constantly extending activities of the two organizations. The building specially erected for the Labor Office, though it contains 400 rooms and has been occupied only four years, has been inadequate almost from the first, and the need for extension has now become so urgent that the governing body has decided to ask the League Assembly for $300,000 for additions.

Labor Office Outgrows Quarters

As regards the League Secretariat, it soon required to use the two villas in the grounds of the Hotel National, which was its original home here. Next it took a six-story block of apartments nearly opposite, to which a bridge across the road was built to give covered access. Then, when two new apartment blocks were built adjoining these, a section was taken over and joined up, and now the second block, giving a further sixty rooms, is to be added and the present occupants have had notice to quit, their leases being nearly expired. Among the displaced tenants is the Opium Information Bureau, but it is understood that the director has already bespoken the first floor of a new block to be built on the opposite corner, on the site of a large villa now in process of demolition.

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The Swiss Federal Council has just voted a subsidy of 1,295,000 francs ($259,000) toward the construction of the new road from Lugano, or more exactly from Castagnola, to Gandria in Italian Switzerland. The "strada di Gandria" has been the subject of much controversy, and the "Heimatschutz," or Society for the Conservation of Swiss Beauty Spots, has been much occupied with the matter. Apparently, means have been found to reconcile æsthetic demands with practical necessities, and no violence will be done to a particularly beautiful district much beloved by tourists. The excursion to Gandria from Lugano by the footpath is famous among visitors to Switzerland, and general apprehension has been entertained that the scenery would be spoiled by the motor road from Lugano to Menaggio, on the Lake of Como, which the inhabitants of the Ticino have long desired. The scheme adopted is that known as the upper route, which leaves the footpath and the Sasso rock untouched. It is very costly, requiring as it does many works of support, and figures out at about $160,000 a mile, even if the present estimate, of which the federal subvention represents one-half, is not largely exceeded, as may well be the case. The Ticino people are to be congratulated on having consented to such a heavy outlay, but it is expected that the influx of motor tourists, who have often been deterred from visiting Italian Switzerland on their way south from the Engadine owing to the long detour at present necessary, will soon repay the canton for its initial expenditure. It is said that the road will be completed by the end of 1932.

New Road to Gandria Planned

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An amusing incident occurred recently at a large secondary school for girls in Geneva. It was noticed that the girls had begun to arrive late in class, and the teachers became very disturbed at this lack of discipline. When they complained, however, the girls justified their late arrival by appeal to the large clock adorning the front of the building, which always supported their contentions. Examination was made of the clock, and it was found that some sparrows had built a nest between the hands, preventing them from moving properly. The fire brigade was called into action and the clock cleaned up, since when school hours have been more correctly observed.

Sparrows Cause Girls to Be Late

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While Geneva citizens are accustomed to the frequent decoration of the streets with flags and streamers on the occasion of various fêtes and exhibitions, they are inclined to look askance at the permanent decorations lately introduced by the department of justice and police in connection with the tightening up of traffic regulations. It is one thing to place gendarmes at every street corner performing a sort of Swedish drill by way of directing the traffic, a performance heightened in effect by the new sky-blue uniforms now being introduced for the summer—this only adds to the interest of the streets—but a series of bright red disks, erected at the edge of the pavements on steel poles, warning against parking of motorcars or indicating one-way traffic, is another. I counted half a dozen such disks in one short street. So long as the signs were confined to the more modern parts of the town nobody complained, but there has been considerable murmuring against their introduction to the Old Town around the Cathedral. Motorists find Geneva a particularly difficult town to drive in, owing to the form of its peculiar layout and the fact that the traffic is not sufficiently intense for alternate holdups.

Traffic Lights Now in Old Town